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BATTLING REICH TROOPS STORM INTO FORTRESS AT SEBASTOPOL; AXIS PLANES SMASH UP CONVOY

Firm Soviet Resistance Repulsed in New War Success

DESTROYER SAID SUNK

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—Repulsing stubborn Soviet resistance, German troops yesterday stormed into the Sebastopol Fortress in Sebastopol sector, according to the German News Agency.

Italians Sink Destroyer

Domei

ROME, June 17.—Inflicting further damage on the ill-fated British convoy, which attempted to reach Malta from Alexander, Italian aircraft sank a British destroyer and heavily damaged five cruisers and four merchantmen, the High Command announced today.

Simultaneously, German warplanes attacked and sank four British cruisers and destroyers as well as numerous transports and damaged many other vessels, the communique stated.

The British convoy comprised about 60 units when it was attacked by the combined Italian-German air forces, it was said.

Several hundred British officers and sailors as well as personnel from the merchantmen have so far been rescued, the communique revealed.

To commemorate the great victory in the waters of the Straits of Sicily, the island, hereafter, will be called "Pantalleria," it was said.

Meantime, on the North African Front Axis troops continued successful campaigns against the enemy, especially in the Acroma and el Adam sectors, which were captured after heavy fighting.

During the battle of Ain el Gazala, 324 tanks, 85 guns, several hundred motor vehicles and over 6,000 prisoners were taken, the announcement said.

Bombing Tobruk, Italian bombers and fighters encountered enemy planes and shot down three Curtiss-type machines, the communique said, adding, one Italian plane failed to return to its base.

Other Axis air units, meantime, carried out successful raids against Halfar and Micabba, it was said.

Bryansk Front Active

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, June 16.—The Soviet military headquarters announced today that severe fighting was in progress at the northwestern sector of the Bryansk front.

British Lured into Trap

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—The decisive step in the third stage of the battle of Marmarica was the ambush into which the British tanks were lured, west of Knightsbridge, it was stated by the London Times. Under the protection of heavy sandstorms the Axis troops had concentrated a large number of anti-tank guns and heavy artillery at this point inflicting great losses on the British armored equipment, the Cairo correspondent of the paper stated.

Great confusion reigned among the British tanks when the concentric German fire suddenly started. The commander of this tank formation made heroic efforts to extricate his men from out of this murderous fire but the slow tanks with their crews, half-blinded by the raging sandstorms, were in a most precarious position. It was nevertheless possible to keep this formation together more or less.

The military correspondent of the paper writes that it was, at present, still unclear how the British troops fell into this trap. Apparently patrolling on the part of the British had failed. It must be stated that large armored formation have only very rarely been taken by surprise in this manner in the course of mobile warfare.

The paper furthermore stated that all attempts by General Ritchie to stop the advance of the Axis forces had been in vain. The British armored cars and tanks had proved inferior to those used by General Rommel. The British forces suffered their worst defeat in the night preceeding Monday. General Rommel, the military genius, had succeeded in forming all around the allied positions an iron pincer which was only open to the north where, however, the Luftwaffe controlled the area so that also in this direction a British retreat was impossible.

The Times writes that one was fully justified in prophesying the catastrophic issue of General Rommel's offensive for Great Britain and London had reason enough to be greatly alarmed at the fate of

(Continued on Page 2)

Port Darwin, Moresby, Again Heavily Attacked By Japanese Bombers

Japanese aircraft yesterday effected a large-scale air raid upon Port Darwin, according to a Yomiuri Stockholm dispatch quoting Canberra reports, states Domei. Yesterday's raid was the 19th attack carried out by Japanese bombers upon Port Darwin since February 19, this year, the dispatch added. The Yomiuri added, that Japanese bombers yesterday also attacked Port Moresby the same day. Although details of the bombing are not yet available, the damage inflicted upon Port Darwin and Port Moresby was said to be great.

RULE AIDERS LAUNCH ¥23 BILLION SAVINGS

Nationwide Drive to Be Featured by Radio Talks by Premier Tojo and Kaya

For the attainment of the savings goal of ¥23,000,000,000, necessary for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, a large-scale nationwide campaign has been launched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, lasting for one month, beginning yesterday, reports the Hochi this morning.

For the purpose, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has established the Wartime Savings Mobilization Headquarters, which, in close cooperation with the Savings Encouragement Bureau of the Finance Ministry, is expected to exert itself for the attainment of the objective of the campaign.

In the savings encouragement movement, to be started with the Wartime Savings Mobilization Headquarters and the Savings Encouragement Bureau as the center, will be included the encouragement of savings among national school pupils, "harvest" savings in agrarian districts, "deduction-from-salary" savings, etc.

Leaders to Broadcast

Today, a meeting of the Wartime Savings Mobilization Central Council is scheduled to be held under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at the Dai-Toa Kaikan to deliberate on the attainment of the goal of ¥23,000,000,000 savings, starting from 1 p.m.

The meeting will be attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya and Secretary-General Fumio Goto of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in addition to 83 authorities from various circles of this country and 106 officials of the association representing its chapters throughout the country and six leading cities.

For the purpose of making the nation realise the significance of the savings encouragement movement, greetings to be delivered at the meeting by Premier Tojo and Finance Minister Kaya will be broadcast over a nationwide hookup from 1:20 p.m. and 1:40 p.m. respectively.

From 5 p.m. a conference will be held following the meeting among officials of the association headquarters, officials of the association in charge of its chapters throughout the country and the chief of the Adult Corps of the association to exchange views concerning the policies to be followed in provincial districts in connection with the savings encouragement campaign. The conference is to end at 6:30 p.m.

Women to Aid Drive

In parallel with the national savings movement to increase the savings fund to ¥23,000,000,000 by mobilizing its 20,000,000 members, the Japan Women's Association will hold a general assembly at 1 p.m., June 23 at the Hibiya Public Hall, reports Domei.

Over 3,000 members of the Tokyo district will attend the meeting. The meeting will be opened by President Marchioness Sachiko Yamanouchi reading the Imperial

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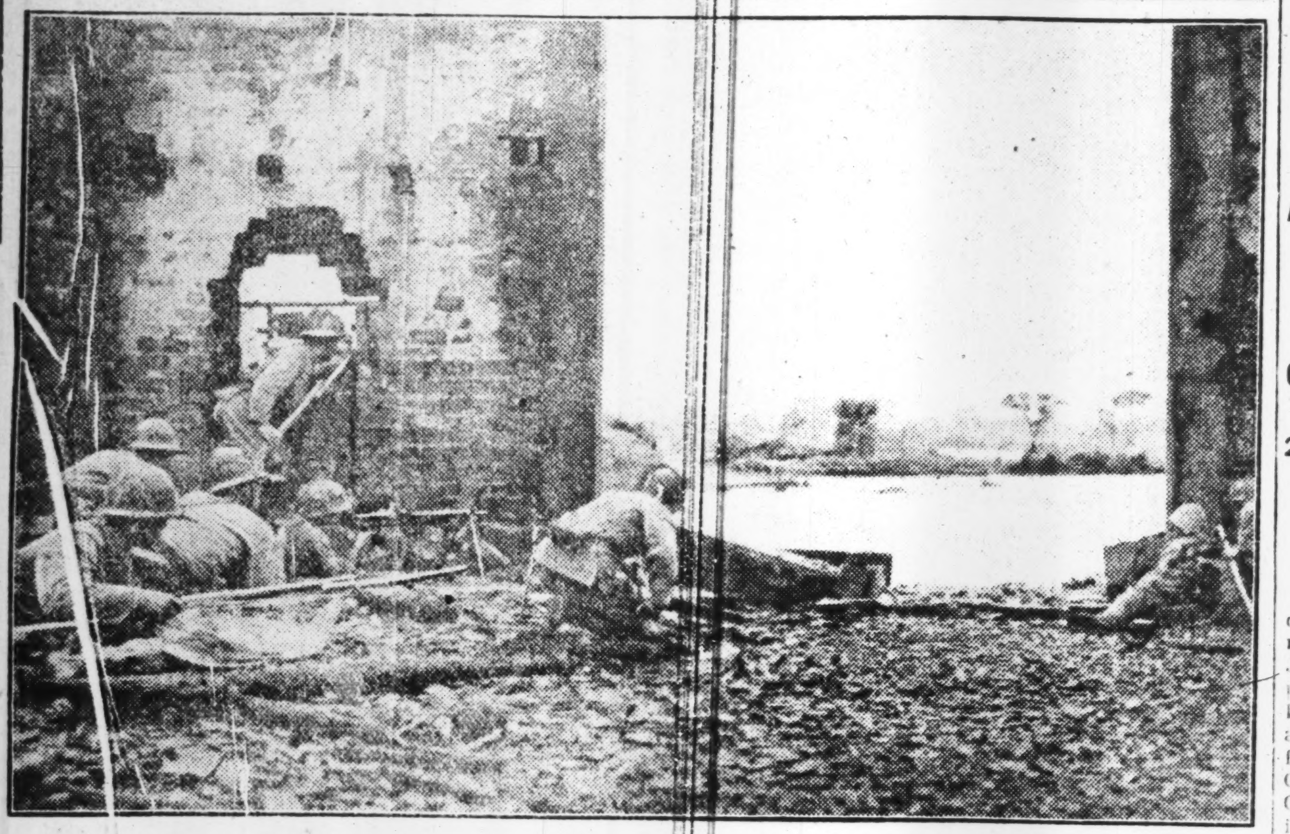
Japanese in Chekiang Keep Busy



The smooth, powerful thrusts being made by the Imperial Forces in their present drive in South China has dealt a death blow to all Chungking hopes of continued resistance. Town after town and position after position keep falling before their irresistible advance while the enemy war losses in men and materials steadily mounts. Shown above is a certain Japanese Unit making things hot for the enemy on the opposite shore with a continual barrage of machinegun fire.

Don't Depend on America for Help in War, Prime Minister Curtin Tells Australians

Special to the Yomiuri

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—Premier John Curtin of Australia appealed to the entire Australian people to exert every effort for the production of arms and munitions as the defense of Australia cannot be assured by depending upon the supply from the United States, says a report from Melbourne.

This statement of the Australian Premier is regarded as a proof of the unsatisfactory production of arms and munitions in the United States despite the boastful declarations made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and also as an expression of the Australian dissatisfaction with the inability of Washington to give its promised help.

The Premier's statement follows: "The foundation of the wartime structure of Australia is now laid but time has come to establish upon this foundation the real defense structure. Yet the most important problem we are now facing is the supply of ships, airplanes, guns, tanks and every other kind of war equipment that form the material essence of national defense.

"The United States is the only country that is able to supply arms and munitions to Australia but by the supply from the United States alone, the vast requirement cannot be fulfilled.

"Furthermore, the control of the southwestern Pacific by the Imperial Japanese Navy and the activity of the Japanese submarines have further given a serious handicap to the supply route from the United States, which has already become difficult.

"To conquer such difficulties, we have to establish many factories and must possess our own arsenals. In this difficult time, military leaders are engaged in fulfilling their duty of making strategic operations, and it is now the duty of the Australian people to supply them with sufficient arms and munitions."

California Worried

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, June 17.—The agricultural industry of California would come to utter ruin unless the shortage of farm labor caused by the internment of Japanese farmers and the recruiting of American citizens is relieved at once, Governor Culbert L. Olson, of California said in his telegraphic appeal to the United States Government, according to a report from Washington.

Governor Olson explained in his appeal that in addition to the standing supply of 20,000 farm laborers, there are required for the State of California 90,000 temporary hands in July, 125,000 in August, and 160,000 in October.

Meanwhile, the American Government is attempting to bring over to the State as a trial 40,000 farm workers from Mexico and negotiations are now being made with the Mexican Government.

However, as the Mexican Government is demanding that the farm workers should be paid the same wage as that given to American farm hands, the negotiation is not progressing smoothly at present.

Tea Shortage Faced

Domei

BERNE, June 16.—The Allied countries, especially Great Britain and the United States, have been feeling an acute tea shortage as China, Burma, and the East Indies which export approximately two-thirds of tea for world consumption have fallen under Japanese control, the Zurich Zeitung reported from London today.

British Minister of Food, Lord Woolton is reported to have contracted for the purchase of this year's output of tea in India and East Africa which amounts to some 600,000,000 pounds. The amount is not sufficient for the British Empire alone, the report added.

In view of the fact that other Allied nations demand approximately 250,000,000 pounds of tea for their home consumption, Lord Woolton is said to have arranged some sort of tea rationing among them, the dispatch added.

DEFENSE STRATEGY OF JAPAN 'POSITIVE'

Is No Longer 'Negative,' Says Vice-Admiral Nagamura, Retired

Referring to the recent promulgation of regulations pertaining to the construction of new defense ships, Constructor Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Nagamura, retired, and adviser to the Watanabe Steel Factory, stated that Japan's coastal defense has changed from a "negative" to a "positive" defense, in an interview with the Asahi held on Wednesday.

"It was when Commodore Perry first visited this country," Vice-Admiral Nagamura said, "that this country strived for the first time to defend its coast line.

"Since then, only old ships have been utilized for coastal defense, such as the compositive battleships, the Musashi, Katsuragi and Yamato, before the Sino-Japanese War and the Akagi, Atago and others at the time of the Sino-Japanese War.

"The Matsushima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, Izumo, Iwate and the Yakumo, new ships at the time of the Sino-Japanese War, were later converted into coastal defense ships.

"As the result of the current war, the coast line which Japan must guard has been enormously enlarged. The area which the Imperial Navy must defend against enemy attacks is expansive, and stretches from the Indan Ocean to the East Pacific and from the Aleutians to Australia.

"Being a constructor, I am, therefore, not qualified to comment on naval strategy, but I can safely say that Japan's coastal defense has been switched from a 'negative' to a 'positive' defense, by the new regulation.

"The new coastal defense squadron, together with the Invincible Imperial Armada, will secure the peace and prosperity of East Asia."

Then, comparing the coastal defense of Britain and America, Constructor Vice-Admiral Nagamura said;

"Britain is superior to the United States in the strength of the coastal defense squadrons.

Britain has hitherto defended her colonies scattered all over the Seven Seas with small-sized destroyers called 'sloops.'

"When the landing on the British Isles by the German Forces was rumored, Britain devoted herself to the coastal defense of her mainland. But I have not heard that any new measure was employed in the structure or equipment of her coastal defense ships.

"The coastal defense squadron of America, which is called the Coast Guard, consists of small-sized cutters. It is placed under the supervision of the Treasury Department in time of peace and controls smuggling. In time of war, the Coast Guard defends the coasts.

"It goes without saying, however, that it will be smashed by the relentless attacks of the Imperial Navy."

BRITISH STRIKES WORSEN

11,000 Miners in Newcastle Demand Higher Pay

Indicating the mounting tendency of coal strikes in Britain, some 11,000 miners of Newcastle, located near Sunderland in North England, have demanded an increase in pay by Monday, according to a Stockholm message to the Yomiuri, states Domei today. The coal miners reportedly declared that they would stop working in case their demand is rejected.

Meanwhile, the message said that approximately 5,000 workers of four mines, situated in the vicinity of Manchester, are on go-slow strikes for similar reasons.

BURMESE ACTIVE IN WORK

Buddhists Form Federation for Post-War Reconstruction

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, June 17.—Nine hundred representatives throughout the country met at Mandalay this afternoon to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the new Burmese Buddhists' Federation, which will work for the rehabilitation of Burma.

Following the nomination of the chairman of the new Federation, a resolution of gratitude was unanimously adopted for the Japanese Forces operating in Burma, as well as manifesting unswerving determination of the Buddhists to strive for the construction of "Burma for the Burmese."

Chinese Words to Be Reduced From 50,000 To 2,028 Characters for Japanese Writing

A drastic reduction in the number of the Chinese characters to be used in Japanese writing was finally decided at the sixth meeting of the National Language Investigation Committee, which was held at the Ministry of Education on Wednesday afternoon, reports Domei.

The historic decision was reached after 20 years of exhaustive research and investigation work by the authorities.

More than 200 conferences had been held by expert philologists since the start of the investigation, reducing the number of the complicated Chinese characters for daily use from some 50,000 to 2,028.

Henceforth, only these selected characters are to be used for official and other purposes.

Pronunciations and phonetics will also be simplified and standardized by the same committee at their next meeting.

OIL FIELD IN JAVA REPAIRED

Wonokromo Refineries Produce 200,000 Tons Annually

Domei

SURABAYA, June 17.—Repair work by Japanese experts on the refineries of Wonokromo oil field in the southern suburb of this city, was completed on Monday and production will start shortly.

One of the richest oil fields in Java, Wonokromo has yielded 200,000 tons of oil annually, according to official Dutch statistics.

Bonds for Deposits Approved

Those renting a house in the capital henceforth will be allowed to place treasury bonds as their deposits, as an agreement of views was reached between officials of the local prefectural Government and representatives of the house-owners in the city in their conference held on Wednesday, reports Domei.

BASIC PLANS AGREED AT BANGKOK SESSION FOR INDIAN FREEDOM

Appeals to Japan and Axis Powers for Support Approved in Agenda

COMMITTEE OF 36 FORMED

2 Delegates From Tokyo—Decision Agreed in Meet Here Reaffirmed

An immediate acquisition of Indian independence, complete harmony among the workers, appeals to Japan and the Axis Powers for support and methods of propaganda for Indian independence were approved at Wednesday's session of the Conference of the Indian Independence Conference held from 9 a.m. at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok, according to a dispatch from Bangkok to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, which adds that enthusiasm and spirit of harmony prevailed throughout the session, states Domei.

A working committee composed of two representatives each from Tokyo, Hongkong, Macao, Manila, three from Thailand, six from Malaya, four from Burma, one from the East Indies, reresentatives from the Indian Militia and people, making a total of 36 representatives was formed today, the dispatch says.

It is the policy of the Conference to hold sessions of the Working Committee and the proceedings will not be disclosed until the opening of the plenary session, according to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The four-point decision resolved at the Tokyo meeting of the Indian Independence Conference held on March 28 was reaffirmed at the session, namely, (1) Intensification of harmony among leaders of the independence movement and the spirit of self-sacrifice; (2) an immediate acquisition of perfect independence; (3) Methods of propaganda throughout India and East Asia and (4) structure of the independence movement and appeal to Japan and the Axis Powers who are sympathetic to the independence campaign, says the Nichi Nichi dispatch, adding, deliberations were made regarding ways and means of carrying out these decisions.

Sind Uprising Worsens

Special to the Yomiuri

ZURICH, June 17.—The anti-British movement started in the Sind district, India, by the Sind tribe has developed into serious rioting with the support of the Mohammedans, and railway lines have been destroyed and telegraph wires cut. The entire province is now in utter confusion.

In view of this development, Mahatma Gandhi, famed Indian patriot, demanded that the provincial officials of Sind should immediately resign, and he has also proposed to mediate in the trouble.

However, the provincial Government has rejected his offer and has adopted a measure of forceful oppression, arresting a large number of the Hure tribe. But under the circumstances, it is believed, the British authorities find it impossible to thoroughly suppress the agitation.

British Commit Outrages

Domei

LISBON, June 17.—In order to end the continuous uprisings by the Hure tribe in Sind Province, the British authorities have rounded up over 2,000 Indians, throwing them into dungeons and prison cells, according to reports received here.

The anti-British sentiment in this province is deep-rooted and extensive, with one of the strongest advocates of Indian independence leading the Hure tribe, commanding at least 12,000 well-trained, loyal and daring personal guards.

The leader is Sukubghalullah-Shah, popularly known as the Pir of Darago, who inherited his father's ideal of establishing Indian independence, and who, despite having been thrown into prison in 1930, is taking a most active part in exterminating British rule from India.

Faces Turning Point

By the establishment of a new order in Europe by Germany and Italy and in Asia by Japan, India today is facing one of the greatest

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NEW ANNIHILATION DRIVE BEGUN TO WIPE OUT ENEMY REMNANTS INFESTING PART OF KWANGTUNG

Pandit Nehru Demands All Political Power Be Returned to India

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, ex-president of the Indian National Congress at Bombay yesterday, again expressed his strong views demanding that the British Government return all political power to India, according to a Nichi Nichi Lisbon dispatch quoting a Reuter's Bombay report, reports Domei. The Indian leader further declared that if the British Government accepts the Indian demand, the Indian people will solve the Indian national defense problem among themselves, adding, that peace between Britain and India could not be hoped for, unless India is given complete independence.

KUNMING IS LOCKED IN DESPAIR, UNREST

Remnants, Wounded of Chungking Forces Pour in—Prices Skyrocket

Kunming is now seething with despair and unrest, according to a dispatch of the Yomiuri from Rangoon on Monday.

Since the Japanese Expeditionary Forces entered Yunnan Province, the report says, the wounded and the remnants of the Chungking armies have flocked into Kunming in solid masses.

Hospitals in the city and temples and schools in the vicinity were soon filled to capacity with wounded who, however, could not be given medical treatment, because the supplies of alcohol, iodoform and other medicines had been exhausted.

Since it was learned that the Burma route had been cut off by the Japanese, public unrest has been daily mounting. The merchants of the city instantly hid what goods they had and price rose sky high.

Prices Exorbitant

A gallon of gasoline costs more than 100 Yuan and a sho of rice 400 Yuan. Motorcars have disappeared from the streets and the majority of the citizens are subsisting on gruel.

In the suburbs of Kunming, mobs are incessantly attacking rice-dealers. The starving peasants are reported to have plundered a group of military trucks that had been driven by the Japanese along the Burma route. The drop in the value of the fapi added to the misery of the populace.

Among the Kunmingites, the students are the most miserable. They cannot buy their textbooks, and they are living on gruel distributed by the Provincial Government, besides the corns and peaches sold at road-side stalls.

Cases of suicide among young students have increased. Anti-war posters are seen in increasing numbers among the anti-Japanese wall-newspapers.

The successful operations of the Japanese in Chekiang and South China, have added to the gloom and unrest prevailing in the city. The majority of the intelligentsia, who assembled in this doomed city, is

(Continued on Page 2)

POWER PLANT READY SOON

Lumban Works in P.I. to Be Finished This Month

Domei

MANILA, June 16.—The Lumban power plant, in Laguna State, is expected to be completed by the end of this month under the supervision of the traffic bureau of the Military Administration Headquarters in the Philippines.

Construction work on the power plant was started by the defunct Philippine Commonwealth Government but was discontinued at the outset of the Greater East Asia War.

In July, the Lumban power works is expected to generate approximately 70,000-kilowatts.

Impromptu Talk Given by Premier Tojo Encouragement to Visiting School Girls

More than 200 students of the Yokohama Senshu Girls School, visiting Tokyo, were given words of encouragement, yesterday noon, by Premier Tojo who happened to be passing by when they were leaving the Diet after having made an intensive inspection tour of the building, reports Domei.

Just as the girls were about to leave, an automobile suddenly stopped and an impressive-looking gentlemen approached their leader.

The girls were surprised to have such a busy celebrity, who turned out to be the Premier, give them so much attention.

General Tojo smiling said to one of the girls as he pointed to her canteen, "Is that bottle made of substitute material? If so take good care of it."

Not only were the visitors from Yokohama impressed by the Premier's sincerity but they were inspired when he strongly stressed that the duty of all girls is to become good mothers for the future of Japan.

Tsungfa, Sanshui Regions, Attacked by Japanese in Campaign

CHIANG'S FORCES HIT

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH CHINA, June 17.—In close cooperation with air units, Japanese detachments operating in South China, at dawn on June 15, started a new campaign in Tsungfa and Sanshui regions, Kwangtung Province, in order to completely annihilate remnants of the Chungking forces, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Japanese detachments early Monday morning commenced their advance from an undisclosed Japanese base in Kwangtung, and the same day, fiercely attacked a powerful group of the Chungking troops at an undisclosed strategic point situated west of Tungfa.

After more than six hours fighting the Chungking troops, unable to withstand the fierce Japanese attacks, fled in utter disorder leaving 200 bodies behind, and the Japanese Forces completely occupied the place, the field dispatches revealed.

On the other hand, other Japanese picked units early yesterday morning suddenly started their advance toward Samshui area in order to annihilate the Chungking troops belonging to the 155th Division in the upper reaches of the Sikiang (West) River.

The Japanese Units at 2 p.m. yesterday had already captured several enemy frontal positions, and are further advancing toward Samshui area, it is reported.

Meanwhile, Japanese air units in close cooperation with land units, yesterday fiercely bombed enemy positions located in the vicinity of Suhui, causing heavy damage, the field dispatches added.

Chiang in Chekiang

Domei

NANKING, June 17.—Panic-stricken by the fall of the Chuchow stronghold to Japanese Forces, General Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by General Pai Chung-hsi, on June 9, hurriedly flew to the Chekiang front to rally his beaten troops and take measures to tide over his miserable defeat, it was reported here today.

Following the commencement of the spirited Japanese drives to uproot the remaining Chungking forces in the sector, General Pai Chung-hsi, together with Brigadier John Margruder, American military advisor, on May 21, rushed to Chekiang and made strategical arrangements with General Ku Chu-Tung, Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd War Zone, and other leading generals, it was said.

General Chiang Kai-shek, upon return of General Pai to Chungking, reportedly called an emergency military conference on June 4 to discuss counter-measures against the new Japanese campaign, and dispatched General Li Tsung-jen and General Chen Cheng the following day to the front.

The measure was of no avail, however, because the important stronghold of Chuchow, in Chekiang Province, had collapsed before the fearless onslaughts of the Japanese Army, the report disclosed.

Enemy Out-Maneuvered

A small Japanese Force by cleverly deploying an inferior number of men, maneuvered 10,000 troops of the temporarily formed Chungking 6th Division into disadvantageous positions at Sanchueh, 20 kilometers northwest of Linchwan (Fuchow) and handed a severe beating to the Chungking troops, a Nichi Nichi correspondent reported from "Somewhere in Kiangsi," reports Domei.

The correspondent said the entire action required only seven hours on the early morning of June 7 when the Japanese opened an assault with carefully prepared plans.

As air reconnaissance revealed that they enemy 79th Army was advancing eastward from Fencheng toward Linchwan apparently trying to retake the important town, he said, the detachment to which he was attached received orders to stop the 6th Division which was acting as advance guard for the Chinese forces. Ordered to take on a superior force, the correspondent said, his detachment was obliged to resort to the wily tactics of deploying forces near Chanpingsu, eight kilometers northwest of Linchwan, and distributing the thin lines of men so that the enemy were drawn into the area surrounding Sanshueh Hill, or, as popularly called, the 624 Meter Hill.

The enemy, unaware of the trap, dug in on June 4 and 5, taking up

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TOUR OF 5 MONTHS IN P.I. IS OUTLINED

Observations on Every Aspect Of Conditions in Islands Given

Shinzaburo Ishihara, president of the Ishihara Industrial and Shipping Company, after making a five-month tour of inspection in the Philippines since January, returned to Tokyo on Wednesday morning. Putting up at the Imperial Hotel with no signs of fatigue despite the long travel, he gave the following story to the press:

"The object of my tour was to inspect iron mines on Luzon Island and copper mines on Pakai Island and to start them operating. I have also inspected other mines following in the footsteps of the Imperial Forces and discovered mines which I think show great promise in the future.

"I arrived at my destination on February 1. It was just at the initial stage of our military operations in the Philippines. Personally observing the hardships of our soldiers at the front, I was seized with a great inspiration.

Propaganda Value of Papers

"Up to the moment of the fall of Corregidor Island, the natives were of the belief that reinforcements would come from America. We explained our splendid war results with war maps spread before them, but they refused to believe us. It was after the fall of Corregidor that they began to listen to our explanations. When we showed them war pictures in the newspapers and magazines, they began to take interest and asked us to show them more. I was greatly impressed by the propoganda value of the newspapers and photographs.

"The extent of the damage sustained by the enemy's scorched-earth tactics was greater than imagined at first. This necessitates that reconstruction be carried out by the united efforts of the fighting services, the Government and the people. We must strive harder so that there should be positive cooperation for the full prosecution of the war.

In the Philippines where agriculture is the main industry, an increase in the production of sugar, coconuts, hemp, and rice is being planned. Especially in connection with the plantation of cotton, the utilization of coconuts and the improvement of rice plantation, studies are being made on the spot, laying stress on the originality of devices.

Mineral resources are also promising. Copper, manganese, and iron mining will be attended of course with difficulties at first, but as to copper, it is not found anywhere else in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It behoves us, therefore, to surmount all difficulties through the cooperation of the fighting services, the Government and the people, to contribute to the successful prosecution of the great war.

Restoration of Transportation

"For developing the Philippines, it is urgent that the transportation facilities should be adjusted. Of the land transportation, when the condition of trucks in Manila alone is observed, it is seen that there has been a great change made already as compared with conditions before the war. On the spot, the manufacture of a substitute for gasoline is in progress on a substantial scale.

"A similar observation can be made about the marine transportation. Fortunately on the spot there is an inexhaustible supply of wood. Availing of this supply, we should make wooden vessels of (undisclosed) tonnage at once, because this would be quite an expediency for meeting the immediate requirements of navigation in the Philippines which consist of islands.

"As to political issues, the conception of the local inhabitants and their ardor in political matters are wonderfully developed as shown in their history when compared with the people of Malaya. When putting up in hotels on arrival at my respective destinations, I heard even maid servants talking about 'independence.'

"It would be a big task to uplift the living conditions of the Filipinos, but if their minimum standard of living is gradually assured, I think they will come to offer more substantial cooperation with Japan."

Basic Plans Agreed At Bangkok Session For Indian Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

turning points in its history, declare well-informed circles in the German Foreign Office, according to the Nichi Nichi correspondent in Berlin today, states Domei.

The extermination of Anglo-American rule from Asia by the power of Japan will open the way for India's independence, and this step on the part of Japan was started 10 years ago with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, these circles asserted.

Seeing Japan's overwhelming victories in every part of the Eastern Hemisphere as well as the obvious decline of the British Empire, India, today, realizes that at last its opportunity has arrived, the correspondent said, quoting the same circles.

Although the United States is doing everything in its power to influence them, the Indians today find themselves in the position to reject any offer they wish, and it is obvious that the Indian people have absolutely no confidence in the Americans, the correspondent said.

Thanks to Japan's undaunted efforts, the way has been opened for India's long-cherished independence, and the Indians themselves are clearly aware of this fact, the same circles declared, he concluded.

Press Comments

Thursday, June 18

CHUGAI SHOGYO—New Developments in Libya
NICHI NICHI—Italian Torpedo Planes' Achievements
ASAHI—Reduction in Government Officials

New Developments in Libya

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The victorious German forces on the eastern front, after the reduction of Kerch, are now active in the Sebastopol sector. Even the London reports confirm the penetration by the German besieging forces of several key-points in the defense lines around the fortress of Sebastopol. A little to the north, that is around Kharkov, and on the same front, a renewed German offensive is now reported to be in progress.

To match this encouraging situation on the eastern front, there are the new activities on the Libyan front in North Africa, where the Axis forces are daily pushing deep into the British positions. Especially noteworthy is the remarkable weakening of the British defense lines around Tobruk.

The Libyan sector witnessed the sudden activity of Axis forces almost simultaneously with the lull in hostilities on the eastern front when it was frozen into inactivity on the arrival of winter. The vanguard of the Axis forces opened up an offensive upon the British and were successful in penetrating the Egyptian border. However, finding the British position in Egypt unexpectedly strong, the Axis forces could stage no further progress. The situation, it may be said, entered into a coalescing state. Both the Axis and British have since then been mainly occupied in consolidating their positions.

With the return of spring, however, the German troops sprang into action on the Libyan front, and equipped with mechanized weapons, they launched a large scale offensive against Tobruk.

Bir Hacheim was reduced last Thursday by the German forces, followed by the penetration of Acroma, southwest of Tobruk, by the combined German-Italian forces. These successful operations of the Axis, together with the Italian naval air forces' achievements in the Mediterranean Sea a few days ago, are enough to add to the precariousness of the British defense in the Libyan sector.

The fall of Tobruk, now only a question of time, will mean the complete withdrawal of British influence from Libya, which signifies in turn that the British strategic bases in Egypt and Palestine will be exposed to attacks by the German and Italian forces.

Then the control of the eastern Mediterranean will be wholly placed in the hands of the Axis, which will be a fatal blow to British influence in western Asia. When viewed thus, it is clear that what is presently taking place in North Africa will affect all fronts in the current war.

Italian Torpedo Planes' Achievements

NICHI NICHI—In unison with the activities of the German submarines in the Atlantic, the air forces of the Italian Navy have swung into action in the Mediterranean war area. The most remarkable instance is the severe bombings unleashed upon a large British convoy for two consecutive days, on June 13 and 14.

The Italian air forces, in their engagements with the British convoy consisting of various categories of warships, sank three cruisers, two destroyers and four transports. They also greatly damaged one battleship, one aircraft carrier and four transports. The same air forces, it is reported, are now enlarging their sphere of operation in the Mediterranean area.

The British ships, so severely hit by the Italians, as Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia pointed out, were to carry arms and ammunition to the British troops in Libya, now engaged in losing battles with the German and Italian forces. The complement of the convoy included 12 to 14 transports.

It may be said in this connection that the control of the Mediterranean Sea has long been in the hands of the Axis Powers. Any Allied convoy, therefore, is in danger of being severely attacked if it should venture into that area, and this has been well proved by the present Italian naval victory.

The Italian naval air forces, it is to be remembered, during the past two years since Italy's participation in the European hostilities, sank enemy vessels aggregating more than 1,300,000 tons, including three battleships, 10 cruisers, 22 destroyers and 55 submarines. The sphere of operation of these forces which was formerly limited to the Mediterranean Sea, now extends far into the Atlantic.

The world still remembers vividly the Italian air attacks on enemy ships off the Atlantic coast of the United States and the sinking of an American warcraft of the Maryland type in a southern part of the Atlantic, all of recent occurrence.

The Italian air forces' victory now reported from the Mediterranean is one sign of the weakening of the Anglo-American navies. It will at the same time strengthen the Axis front in the Libyan sector. Japan is jubilant over the brilliant achievements won by one of her close allies.

Reduction in Government Officials

ASAHI—The Government is expected to soon carry out the curtailment of the existing number of Government officials. The fundamental points in the new move will be decided at today's session of the Cabinet Council.

What should be remembered in this connection is the announcement of Premier General Hideki Tojo on the reform in the Government offices. The reform, to be largely directed toward the simplification in the ways and means for disposal of Government business will not necessarily mean the reduction of Government personnel.

The whole nation knows that all Government offices are now much more busy than in pre-War days, principally because of the increase in the Government business necessitated by the various war requirements. Under the circumstances the nation is even prepared to have increased number of public servants. The point desired by every citizen to be effected now, is the speedy and clear-cut disposal of all kinds of Government business.

If, however, the present move, as has been assured by some interested authorities, is based on the renewed resolution among the Government officials to have more dispatch introduced in their disposal of business, even with fewer hands available, the nation has nothing more to desire. There is no better way in the reform of the Government circles.

One thing desired in this connection is that the Government would go a step further and consider some effective way to have more unification among the working of different departments of the Government. As things stand now, there is still much to be desired, no one will deny.

However, with a view to having more efficiency among the working of the Government, the extension of its activity is daily expanding, it will not be too much to wish that more drastic measures will be introduced to completely remove the sectionalism still found among some branches of the Government.

Rule Aiders Launch ¥23 Billion Savings

(Continued From Page 1)

Rescript followed by a message from Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni to be read by Princess Akiko Tokugawa, the head of the Tokyo Branch of the association.

After a brief address by President Marchioness Yamanouchi, a lecture on the national wartime savings movement will be given by Okinori Kaya, Minister of Finance. The meeting will be concluded with a series of entertainments.

Victory Savings Societies will be established throughout the entire nation by its branch organizations where a minimum amount of 50 sen per month will be saved by each member thereby raising a total sum of ¥10,000,000 per month among the 20,000,000 members of the association.

Sebastopol Fortress Entered by Germans

(Continued From Page 1)

Libya, the gateway to the Middle East.

London Public Gloomy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—General optimism in London has changed suddenly to pessimism as reports of the Axis advance in North Africa filter in, it was reported here from the British capital today.

The gloomy feeling among British circles has been further heightened by the suspicion that the British forces are sustaining crushing blows as announcements by the British middle East High Command are consistently late, the report said.

It is now generally believed that British forces have retreated from important sectors as announcements containing phrases such as "the forces have withdrawn from Ain el Gazala," etc, come in.

That the British forces in North Africa will soon be swept from the west and south sectors of Tobruk is the belief held by observers as already the Axis mechanized forces have cut through the British line and reached the Mediterranean coast, east of Ain el Gazala, stated the same report.

The immediate dispatch of reinforcements to North Africa to relieve the British forces is being urged, but as the Italian air force dominates the Mediterranean, plans for convoying fresh troops are held hopeless, the report concluded.

LEASE-LEND AID EXTENDED TO BELGIUM BY AMERICA

State Department Reveals Accord With Exiled Government On War's Execution

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—The United States State Department has announced the conclusion of a mutual-aid agreement between the United States Government and the exiled Government of Belgium, regarding the execution of war, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The report said that the agreement was reached between Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State and Rovert Vander Straten-Ponthez, Ambassador of the exiled Government to the United States.

The agreement is said to provide for the application of the provisions of the Lease-Lend Act to Belgium as in the case of Britain, Chungking and the Soviet Union, the report added.

AMPLE ELECTRICITY ASSURED FOR SOUTH

Cheap and Plentiful Supply for Sumatra to Be Available Next Year

Domei

SHONAN CITY, June 17.—Cheap electricity for homes and industries in Sumatra will be available in about a year when Japanese army engineers complete construction of a gigantic power plant on the Assahan River near Lake Tobah in Sumatra, declared Motoya Masunaga, one of the civilian advisers to the military administration in the Malaya.

Returning here yesterday, from an inspection tour of the power plant and surrounding areas, Mr. Masunaga revealed that the Dutch administration had started work on the plant some three years ago and had already set up a huge 22,500 kilowatt generator and two auxiliary generators each capable of producing the same amount of electricity.

The main plant, he continued, is located at a point 16 kilometers from Lae Tobah on the Assahan River, which flows into Malacca Straits, while the site of another supplementary and smaller plant is situated a few kilometers down the river.

The water pressure, he said, is more than sufficient as the lake is situated 900 meters above sea level. Water dropping 140 meters from the lake will be used to produce electricity at the first plant while the second plant will receive the full force of the source of water 340 meters above the plant. The first plant is partly finished while the second, which was planned later, is still on paper and no actual work has been done on the site as yet. It is understood that the necessary machinery for the second plant had been ordered from the United States, England and Switzerland before the outbreak of hostilities, he said.

Mr. Masunaga added that he discovered during the tour that the Dutch apparently had planned to build a gigantic aluminum refining plant at a point 66 kilometers down river from the main plant where ground has been laid out for buildings.

Continuing, Mr. Masunaga said that unrevealed number of kilowatts, much greater than any single plant in Japan, can be produced by constructing the plant just as the Dutch had planned it. He said that electricity can be delivered to consumers at the cheap rate of 0.25 sen per kilowatt hour when the plant is completed.

Concluding, the civil advisor said that the completion of the plant is impressive from the standpoint of developing the industries of Sumatra and Malay and that electrical experts will be sent from Japan to look over the situation and start work as soon as possible.

Kunming Is Locked In Despair, Unrest

(Continued From Page 1)

pessimistic as regards the outcome of the current anti-Japanese war.

Controls Press, Public Speech

Now that the increasing strength of the Nanking Government is known to every Kunmingite, the Chungking authorities have been compelled to control the press and public speech, to prevent the public unrest from growing.

Another characteristic of Kunming in its death agony, is the rampancy of terrorism. Every time an air raid is carried out by the Japanese Air Force, several citizens are arrested on the charge of espionage.

The Chungking air force, which was named the "Divine Eagle Corps" has been miserably shattered.

In order to reinforce the air force, Chungking has recently imported several Boeing B-17 bombers and some 20 Curtiss P-40 fighters.

The irony of the situation lies in the fact that these warplanes cannot be utilized because oil cannot be obtained in this doomed city since the blockade of the Burma route.

TAIWAN ANNEXATION FETED

Gala Events Mark 47th Anniversary Held Here

The 47th anniversary of the Japanese administration of Taiwan was successfully commemorated on Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shinbun, reports Domei.

Lectures were given on the appropriate subjects by Hiroya Ino, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and concurrently of Overseas Affairs, and General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, which were broadcast over the national wireless network.

The meeting was concluded with several entertainments including a drama entitled "The Chimes of Sayon."

LACK OF FLOUR IN CARACAS

Special

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—Dire shortage of flour is reported from Caracas, capital of Venezuela. The present stocks of flour may only last for another week, according to the Caracas newspaper "Ultimas Noticias."

As a result of the prevailing shortage, bakeries in the Venezuelan capital might have to close down, the report adds. The population of Caracas consumes about 45 tons of wheat flour a day.

Recommended Candidates Fete Election

One hundred and thirty members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly who were recommended by the Tokyo Municipal Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council and elected at the recent election held on June 15 are to organize a social association.

Zenjiro Horikiri, President of the Tokyo Municipal Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council, invited those successful candidates recommended by the Council to dinner at the Greater East Asia Hall Wednesday evening. At the gathering, they agreed to form an association to cultivate friendly and cooperative relations. But, it is not yet decided whether the members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly who were not recommended by the Council at the recent election would be allowed to join the proposed new social organization.

The Tokyo Municipal Imperial Rule Assistance Political Council is expected to disband soon, as it has already accomplished the objective for which it was especially organized.

(Picture shows Zenjiro Horikiri, President of the Council, addressing the new Municipal Assembly members who were recommended.)

SAILING-BOATS SEEN TO HAVE VITAL ROLE

Indonesian Ships Important Transport Medium for Sphere's Construction

Indonesian sailing-boats numbering over 15,000 in the southern seas will play a vital role in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as an important transportation medium, reports a Hochi war correspondent in Macassar in his dispatch dated Wednesday.

The sailing-boats, of one to 60 tons, which disappeared from the seas with the extension of warfare to that region, are now returning to the port of Macassar as news of the landing of the Japanese Forces there spread among the Indonesians, states the correspondent.

These sailing-vessels are of vital importance for the Island of Celebes which has no other means of transportation to connect it with the interior regions and ports. In the past the coastal shipping of the Celebes was monopolized by the K. M. P. Shipping Company, the correspondent continues, saying that for the protection of the interests of the company, the Dutch East Indies Government employed every possible means to oppress the Indonesian shipping trade.

However, despite the oppressive measures of the Dutch East Indies government Indonesian shipping prospered, the correspondent asserts, due to the fact that the Celebes has a long coast line but no good harbor for big steamers. Indonesian sailing-boats have easy access to any narrow cove and, moreover, their freight rates are exceptionally cheap as compared with those of the K.P.M. Shipping Company.

According to statistics compiled by the former Dutch East Indies Government the sailing-boats which entered the port of Macassar numbered 12,300 during last year or some 1,000 monthly on an average.

These sailing-boats took shelter on the outbreak of hostilities, but are now returning in rapid succession to their home port of Macassar where peace and order was restored by the Japanese. In April the sailing-boats which entered Macassar numbered 618 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,448 tons, which corresponds to 60 per cent of the monthly average of sailing-vessels which entered the port before the outbreak of the current war.

With the demand for shipping ever increasing owing to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, Indonesian shipping will play an important role in the future, concludes the correspondent.

New Drives Launched In Kwangtung Sectors

(Continued From Page 1)

positions on the hill and the surrounding terrain. During the night of June 6, the detachment surrounded the enemy entrenchments from north, east and west and a suicide squad composed of an undisclosed number of men under Sub-Lieutenant Koji Takamatsu was formed.

The general assault was begun before dawn the next day when the surprised enemy, he said, blindly returned fire, making it a comparatively easy task to take the outer positions.

However, the 642 Meter Hill, despite the barrage laid out by the supporting artillery continued to hold out. Here, the suicide squad went into action, stripping themselves of all accoutrements excepting side arms and plenty of hand grenades.

As they climbed the steep slopes of the hill, a heavy morning mist hid them from the machine gunners on the peak. In fact the surprise was so complete that the enemy retired from the hill after meeting a hail of hand grenades without inflicting casualties to the attacking force, the correspondent said.

Concluding, the correspondent said, ample proof that the enemy was caught napping was indicated by the great piles of dead men, abandoned arms and ammunitions which were left behind by the fleeing Chungking troops.

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UNITY OF 28 ALLIES DISMISSED BY HORI AS SHEER MOCKERY

Spokesman of Information Board Proves Futility Of 'Survival War'

MUTUAL CONTEMPT SEEN

Distrust Existing Between Britain and U.S. Also Shown in Analysis

The much vaunted "solid Allied camp" of "28 great nations" united in waging a war of survival is nothing but hollow mockery, revealed Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, who systematically tore to bits the so-called "solidity" of the Allied camp, and showed that the 28 "great nations" were nothing but landmarks pointing to the degeneration of the Allies, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday.

The text of Mr. Hori's announcement follows:

On June 14 the United Nations' Day celebrations were held at Washington, Moscow, Chungking and elsewhere, and Mexico and the Philippines were welcomed into the "Family of 28 Nations" by the show of flags, parades, meetings, radio broadcasts, exchanges of messages of mutual encouragement and condolence.

Hori Makes Sub-Divisions

Much has been made of the "solid Allied camp" of "28 great nations" united to wage a war of survival. Let us examine if there are really 28 nations. From the list of 28 nations, subtract 9 of them first.

These are the "refugee governments" of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, Holland, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Philippines, which, although they may still possess government seals, have lost all their domains and subjects to administer.

From the remaining 19, subtract 10 more,—Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Mexico, for they are merely U.S. controlled nominal nations, having no will of their own, and which, because of their microscopic existence with the exception of Mexico, are difficult even to be located on the map.

From the remaining 9, 5 more should again be subtracted, for, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations they are one with Britain. They are Canada, South Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. Australia and New Zealand have now become "twin orphans" of the Pacific, being burdens rather than assets, while India is decidedly anti-British, promising the United Nations more trouble and a certain ominous future. South Africa is an uncertain element.

From the 4 remaining entities, Chungking must be subtracted, for it can do nothing but clamor for more guns and planes, and has no intention nor the ability to wage real warfare, except in ineffective guerrilla warfare. Thus, only 3 nations remain—the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia, as the mainstay of the Allies.

Let us now check up to see if these 3 pillars of the Allied Camp are really united. The great united nations are merely a conglomeration of heterogeneous entities. Britain and the U.S. are sadly wedded to Capitalism, while the Soviet Union is the anthithesis, the Champion of Communism.

Two Are Dictatorships

While we might grant the doubtful honor of being democracies to Britain and the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking are surely dictatorships. No explanation is necessary to show that these 2 groups, whose vital national principles and interests are so diametrically opposed to each other, cannot be truly united, and that each group is merely trying to take advantage of the other for its own ends. It is common knowledge that the British people are greatly apprehensive of collaboration with Russia, which they think will inevitably result in the spread of Communism in Europe. This is particularly evident among the younger members of Parliament, generals and younger officers in the Army.

Their aversion to Communism is so acute that Soviet-minded Sir Stafford Cripps complained that there still were those who were unable to discard their former ideas by hesitating to collaborate with Russia. Although Lord Beaverbrook has had his papers, the Daily Express and the Evening Standard, advocate British-Soviet collaboration, he himself was reported to have confidentially intimated to his close friends that there would be either one of the following two consequences of the present war:

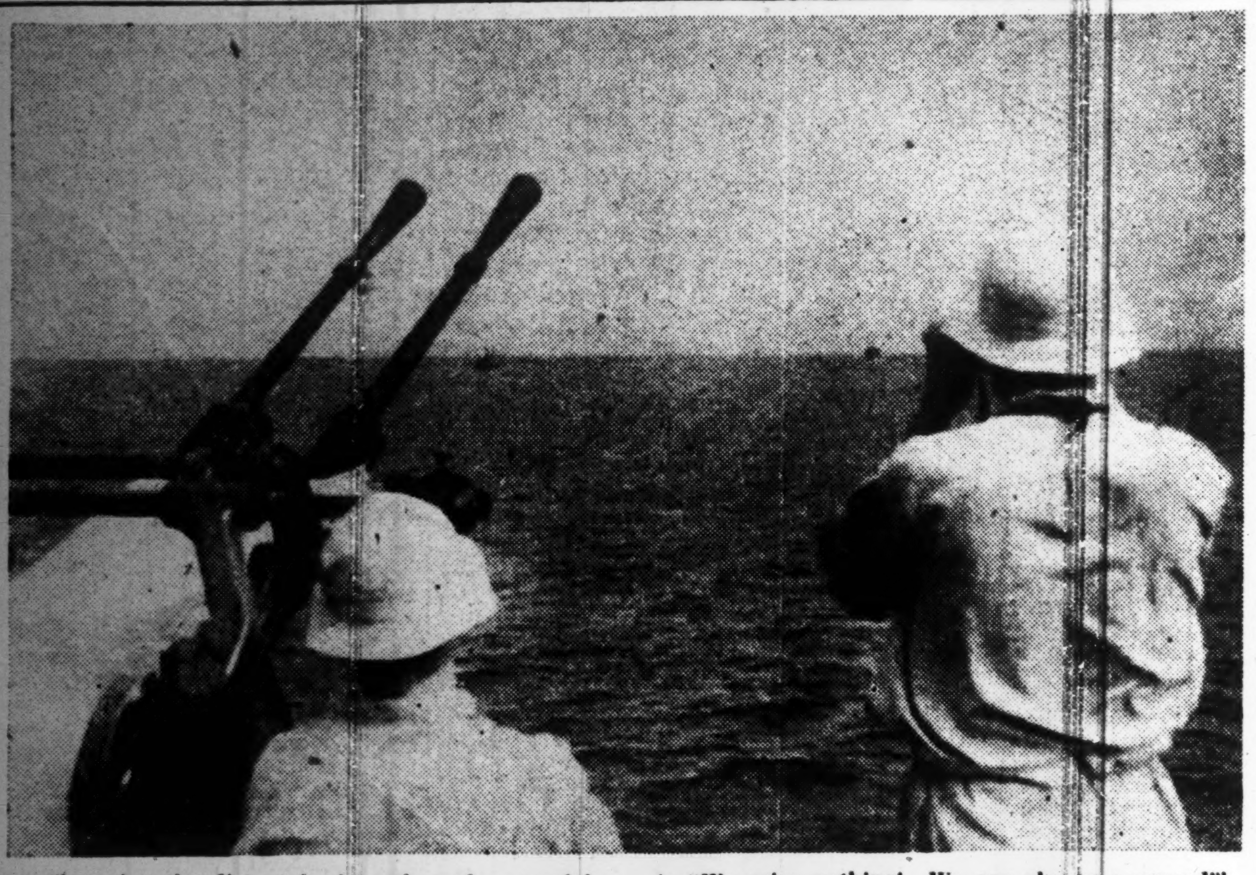
(a) Destruction of European civilization.

(b) Compromise with Germany.

For a compromise with Germany, it is necessary to reduce the latter's power still further, and to attain this objective, there is no choice

(Continued on Page 2)

Always Hungry for Action



Scanning the distant horizon through powerful binoculars, these mates on a certain Imperial Navy vessel are constantly poised for action. Their code is "We miss nothing! We are always prepared!"—a slogan which has already spelled doom to all enemy naval units. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

COMMISSIONERS DUE FOR POSTS IN SOUTH

President Tani of Information Board Announces Ambitious Project

TO FILL ALL POSITIONS

Smooth Administration in Area 7 Times Japan Is Already Visioned

The Commissioners who were appointed to the Cabinet and the various Ministries last week have set about their work.

When their labors are concluded, which, judging from existing conditions will take a very short time, the administrative machinery in the vast area occupied by the Imperial Forces in the south, seven times the size of the Japanese mainland, will be functioning as it ought to be, with persons of proved ability from the Japanese mainland manning all key posts occupied by nationals of America, Britain, and the Netherlands, as the case may be, before Japan went into the area.

That the principal function of the more than 350 Commissioners who have been appointed to the boards and bureaus in the Cabinet and Ministries is to help work out details of the plan for revision of the system of Government officials to bring about a satisfactory solution to the question of finding men to supervise the organs of administration in the southern occupied areas, was revealed for the first time on Tuesday in an address President Masayuki Tani of the Board of Information made before the Commissioners to the board in their first meeting since their appointment.

Many Needed for Posts

He indicated that a portion of the Government officials in the mainland, of whom about 375,000 are either of chokunin, sonin, or hannin rank, would have to be released from their duties in the country to permit of their going to the occupied areas to man the administrative organs there.

How to shift officials in the mainland to posts in the occupied areas without affecting the efficiency of the administrative service of the nation seems to be one of the problems with which the Commissioners to the board will find themselves occupied for some time in the future.

The President admitted the difficulty of sending even half as many officials from the mainland to the occupied territories as there are posts in which there must be Japanese successors to American, British, or Netherlands nationals as the case may be.

He estimated that there is a total of 30,000 posts waiting to be filled by Japanese in the occupied areas, and stressed that the occupants of these posts must be found among the Government officials in the mainland.

The Commissioners to the Government, totaling 374, were installed on June 9.

They comprised 80 members of the House of Peers, 244 members of the House of Representatives, and 50 men of knowledge and experience picked from among the public.

The Commissioners to the Board of Information number 18, placing the board at the top of the list of boards and bureaus in the Cabinet in the number of Commissioners.

There are six members of the House of Representatives among

(Continued on Page 2)

Coastal Defense Ships to Be Built By Imperial Navy

In view of the increasing importance of coastal defense, the Japanese Navy has decided to construct a new type of coast defense ships specially designed for the purpose, reports Domei. Necessary regulations pertaining to the construction of the new defense ships were promulgated in Wednesday's official gazette. Japanese coast defense vessels at present are mostly old warships such as the Asama, Yakumo, Azuma, Izumo and Iwate.

TREATMENT LAUDED BY DUTCH INTERNEES

Women and Children in Malino Suffer No Living Inconveniences

By TETSUJIRO YOSHIDA, Naval Correspondent

Domei

MACASSAR, June 17.—Malino, a beautiful summer resort located 70 kilometers east of Macassar in Southern Celebes, is where Dutch women and children are interned. Accompanying another group of Dutch women and children sent to Malino, on May 10, I inspected the living conditions of those interned.

Leaving Macassar at 8:30 a.m., we reached our destination three hours later. The road from Macassar to Malino, built by the Dutch in 1931, is in very good condition. It slopes up from Soengoeminasa, about 10 kilometers from Macassar.

Malino is Beautiful Place

Malino, located at a height of 1,500 meters above sea-level, is a very nice place with its cool weather and beautiful scenery. There are crimson flowers called Spatria, which together with the lawns form a beautiful contrast to the azure sky. The Djene Boelan or "Moon River" falls like a silver streak from the hills. Red roofed houses are seen in the hills. Water is clear and fruits are abundant. There is an electric plant and a swimming pool also.

Thanks to the kind treatment by the Japanese Army, the Dutch women and children here are allowed money to go wherever they like and to do whatever they please within Malino. There are no barbed wires to halt them. They are also allowed to buy provisions and other daily necessities from farmers nearby.

Former Dutch Official Grateful

I wondered if there was anyone except the Japanese Army who treats its enemy nationals in such a way. To Mr. Burger, a Dutchman, former Resident of Celebes, who accompanied the party, I said: "I have witnessed and heard in every place how cruelly the American and Dutch authorities treated the interned Japanese. What do you think of the generous treatment given by the Japanese Army?" He immediately answered: "I have no words that could adequately express my thanks to the Japanese Army. The treatment accorded the interned Dutch women and children by the Japanese Army is more than satisfactory."

The Dutch children have put their whole-hearted trust in the Japanese Army, and there is no shadow of uneasiness in their expressions. In reply to my question, they unanimously said that they

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO'S STATEMENTS INFLUENCED GANDHI

Put the Mahatma Into Mood to Lead Independence Efforts, Chandra Bose Says

BANGKOK MEETING HAILED

Political Leader, Now in Berlin, Opposes Reconciliation With Britain

It was the series of statements made by Premier Hideki Tojo on India since the start of the War of Greater East Asia last December that put Mahatma Gandhi in his mood to lead his country in making a bid for complete independence from Britain.

This is the revelation of Subhas Chandra Bose, former leader of the Indian National Congress on an extended visit in Germany, made in an interview he gave the Berlin correspondent of the Nichi Nichi on June 16. Mr. Bose made a number of other statements of interest to students of the Indian question in the same interview.

The famous Indian told his interviewer in unmistakable language that he was very sure that the Mahatma had taken in hand the direction of the movement for independence for India after he saw that the Tojo statements on India had

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Indian Independence Movement

MIYAKO—The general meeting of the Indian independence movement, which was held at Bangkok on Monday, ended with unexpected success. When this news was brought to Britain, it no doubt made it dismal. Those who attended the meeting were representative patriots of India who came from different localities in different countries abroad where they are at present residing.

With their burning desire to free their mother country from the despotic rule of Britain, their movement for its independence will in all probability be brought to fruition so long as they continue to exert their utmost in attaining their object.

Even the decisive stand taken by Mahatma Gandhi, the sacred savant, of India, as well as by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, in flatly refusing to cooperate with Britain in the support of its cause, particularly in making clear their determination to crush it, is enough to prove that India can no longer be exploited by Britain.

As the Axis Powers are understood to have pledged their spiritual support to the Indian national cause, the time is not long before the movement will materialize with the result that India will be able to enjoy complete independence, provided that its nationals adhere to their grim determination to fight for India's independence until the last ditch.

Unreliable Second Front

HOCHI—The progress of the war situation in Greater East Asia and in Europe has reduced the high officials of America, Britain and the Soviet Union to a state of psychology often seen among the inmates of homes for the aged, and their attempt to form the so-called second front in Europe out of their desperation is indeed a rare event of this century.

The blow which the Imperial Forces dealt on America through their spectacular achievements in the past six months must have been quite beyond their imagination. But, since the northern part of the Pacific, namely, the Aleutian Islands, remained intact, the United States has been placing its last ray of hope in taking up an offensive operation against Japan through this northern route.

Just as the American Navy was about to strike with the advent of favorable weather conditions, however, it again found itself a step behind the Imperial Forces who, out of the blue, appeared in waters off the Aleutians and in their usual lightning way wrested away the important bases.

The last hope for their ambition having thus been shattered, the Anglo-American barbarians have been obliged to seek a way out by forming the so-called second front in Europe.

However, as a result of the German blitzkrieg, the Allies have been deprived of practically all the key points from Norway in the north to the Island of Crete in the south while the Italians, in the meantime, have taken command of the Mediterranean, rendering it extremely

(Continued on Page 2)

BLACKOUT ORDERED, AIR ALARM SOUNDED IN DURBAN, VICINITY

City Fears Repetition of Madagascar Attack by Japanese Naval Forces

AUSTRALIA ALSO JITTERY

Plans Establishment of More Look-Out Stations Along Coastal Districts

Domei

BERLIN, June 17.—An air alarm was sounded in Durban, important port city on the southeastern coast of South Africa, and Pietermaritzburg, a hinterland city about 50 kilometers northwest of Durban, as well as in the surrounding districts at 8 p.m. on June 15, the German News Agency reported today from Amsterdam, quoting British sources.

Permanent Blackout Enforced

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—Fearing a possible repetition of attacks by the Japanese Navy following the recent attack on Madagascar, the commander of the British forces in the Durban sector in South Africa, has announced the enforcement of a permanent blackout in the city of Durban and its vicinity until further notice, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Durban today.

The blackout is being enforced from sunset to sunrise in an area 16 kilometers in radius from a local alarm station in the suburbs of the city, the report said.

Plans Look-Out Stations

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Australian Government is planning to establish more look-out stations over the whole country, especially along the coastal districts of central Australia and in principal cities for defense against the intensified Japanese air attacks, according to a report reaching here from Melbourne.

Demanding the people of the nation to voluntarily join the auxiliary corps, the Government intends to post the increased corps in the look-out stations for the consolidation of the air defense camp. As the public in general have not enough blackout curtains, the home office today notified that the public can get them from the home office.

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia today made public the Government's plan on the wartime production and asked the people for their cooperation in the execution of the program. However, the question remains as to whether the cooperative associations will permit the right of the Government to put workers freely into the war industries.

Meanwhile, the Government again appealed to the patriotic minds of the nation concerning the purchase of national bonds. The War Minister stressed the need of enforcing military discipline and at the same time the need of improving the uniforms of soldiers.

AXIS FORCES CONTINUE PUSH ON EASTERN, AFRICAN FRONTS; MORE BRITISH SHIPS SMASHED

Nazi Naval and Air Forces Destroy British Convoy

FASCISTS COOPERATE

4 Cruisers and Destroyers, 2 Escort Vessels, 6 Merchantmen Sunk

33 PLANES SHOT DOWN

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—Formation of the Luftwaffe and units of the German navy, in cooperation with the Italian air and naval forces, have inflicted a heavy blow upon the British navy and enemy shipping in the Mediterranean, it was announced by the High Command today.

Apart from the great Italian successes against the convoy coming from the Atlantic already reported, another British convoy from Alexandria and strongly protected by large naval forces were practically destroyed during the period from June 13 to 15, when the German air and naval forces carried out continuous attacks and sunk four cruisers and destroyers, two escort vessels and six merchantmen, totaling 56,900 tons, the communique said.

Furthermore, one destroyer and eight merchantships were hit by torpedoes and set on fire or so heavily damaged that they may be considered a total loss, while six other warships and six merchantmen received either bomb or torpedo hits, it was said.

In aerial combats 33 British fighters protecting the convoy were said to have been shot down, while 10 German planes were lost.

A submarine under Commander Reschke has contributed to this success by sinking one British cruiser, the announcement revealed.

Italians Hammer British

Domei

ROME, June 15.—Causing considerable damages to the British convoyed ships in the Mediterranean, the Italian sea and air forces have achieved the greatest war result since Italy's entry into the war, it was learned today.

The successful Italian attack created a sensation as it was publicly announced over special radio broadcasts and by newspaper extras.

Disclosing the nature of the attack, the Giornale d'Italia journal said.

"A British convoy consisting of one battleship, two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, about 10 destroyers, and 12 or 14 transport ships was bound for North Africa to reinforce the British land forces in Libya with greatly needed war materials. The convoy after passing through the Sicily passage was to divide into several divisions and proceed to Malta Island and Alexandria.

"No sooner had the Italian scouting planes spotted the convoy, than they quickly informed the head quarters in Sardinia and Sicily.

"Dive-bombers, escorted by fighting planes and torpedo-planes, were quickly dispatched from Sardinia Island.

"Reaching the location somewhere between Philippeville and Bone near the Algeria coast, the Italian warplanes fiercely attacked the convoy.

"This first attack greatly confused the enemy and broke up the formation. Later, bombers from Sicily Island arrived and joined in on the onslaught causing serious damage to the convoy.

"The enemy ships finding themselves at the mercy of Italian warplanes quickly scattered in all directions. A major part of the convoy turned its direction toward Gibraltar.

"Meanwhile, several transport ships escorted by a few warships proceeded eastward and were subjected to another air attack."

NEW RULING IN ARGENTINA

Assets of People of Warring States To Be Controlled

Domei

BERLIN, June 18.—Dr. Carlos Alberto Acevedo, Argentine Finance Minister, last night announced that the Argentine Government has decided to place under State control all assets belonging to the nationals of belligerent countries, with the exception of those of the American countries, the German News Agency reported today from Buenos Aires.

Credits held by the nationals of the belligerent nations also have been placed under control, with the exception of credits of countries in the American Continent, D.N.B. said.

Big Italian Victory In Mediterranean Upsets Londoners

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Italian announcement issued today and yesterday regarding a smashing air and naval victory over the British fleet in the Mediterranean apparently has caused considerable excitement among British circles as it came before the British announcement, it was learned here today. According to a London report, the British first learned of the battle by a Cairo dispatch last night, while the joint announcement by the British Air and Navy Ministries did not come out until the following day.

BRITAIN CONCERNED OVER U.S. DEFEATS

Greatly Worried About False American Reports on Midway Battle Outcome

SECOND FRONT HOPELESS

New York Times Points Out Impossibility of Sending Troops to Europe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 17.—Commenting on the increasing concern in England over the future prospects of the war in contrast with the frivolity with which the Americans are treating the war news, the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, newspaper of the Conservative Party here, in its June 15 issue carried a long article entitled "Britain Is Worried About American Optimism Regarding Greater East Asia War."

The paper, in its article, said that well-known circles in England are greatly concerned over the optimistic and frivolous views taken by the Americans which have affected the British public during the past few weeks, adding that the optimism has served to give the Allied peoples a lingering hope for a possible formation of a second front in the course of this year.

No Hope Is Seen

Those circles, the journal continued, while not altogether pessimistic over the future prospects of the war, think that there is no bright hope for the future of the Pacific War unless there exists a sufficient conviction for a victory in the Atlantic.

It is a grave mistake to entertain groundless optimism as regards the future war situation in the Pacific without certain prospects of the future course of the Atlantic War, the journal asserted, adding that the British people are greatly worried about the false reports which the American authorities have circulated regarding the outcome of Japan's attack on Midway Island.

Concluding, the journal pointed out that British authorities, not believing the announcements of Rear-Admiral Chester W. Nimitz regarding the Battle off Midway, fear that something extremely unfavorable for the Allies might have been happening in the North following the Japanese report of the landing of the Japanese Forces at certain points on the Aleutian Islands.

Allied Hopes Blasted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—As general optimism prevailed among the Allied countries following the London and Washington declaration on the creation of a second front, a New York Times London dispatch today asserted that the carrying out of such Allied plans is virtually impossible in view of the extreme shortage of bottoms and the strong position of Germany on the continent of Europe.

Military experts have calculated that to transport an army of 100,000 troops with the necessary equipment, 400 ships of 10,000 tons each would be required, the report pointed out.

Furthermore, air superiority for the protection of the landing party would be absolutely necessary for the successful carrying out of a landing on the continent, the report added.

Meanwhile, the Allied air offensive launched against Germany's production centers, has had no effect and German production capacity is as large as ever, the report stated.

The report quoted Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States air

(Continued on Page 2)

Germans Repulse Russian Attempt to Land At Mariupol

MURMANSK RAIDED

Night Attacks Staged Against Soviet Fields, Railways in Moscow Area

WINNING IN N. AFRICA

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—German land and air forces were actively engaged yesterday in the various sectors of the Eastern Front as the crossing of the Donetz River, east of Kharkov, was extended northward and local Soviet attacks were repulsed, the High Command announced today.

Fighting in the Sebastopol area decreased in intensity, however, the communique said, adding that German aircraft yesterday destroyed an enemy destroyer south of Sebastopol harbor.

Strong Luftwaffe formations were said to have effectively raided Murmansk and damaged sections of the Murmansk railway line at Kandalakcha Bay. In an aerial combat, 10 Soviet planes reportedly were shot down.

Night Raids Staged

Night raids also were launched against Soviet fields, railway lines and railway stations in the Moscow area.

In North Africa, the battle at Marmarica, west of Tobruk, has been decided in favor of the German and Italian troops who pursued the enemy across the Vaia Balbia mountains northward and reached the coast, thus cutting off the British and South African troops at Ain el Gazala from Tobruk, the High Command announced.

Meanwhile, Italian divisions advancing from the west reportedly have pierced the enemy positions at Ain el Gazala. German troops yesterday stormed a strongly fortified desert fort and are continuing their advance westward, it was said.

Referring to the fighting on the home front, the communique said light naval forces escorting a convoy yesterday repulsed an enemy motor-torpedo boat attack in the Channel and sank two boats by artillery fire.

More enemy vessels were said to have been heavily damaged by hand-grenades flung at close range.

The German air force last night raided military objectives in southwest England, the communique said.

Hiding behind clouds, individual British planes yesterday carried out an ineffective attack on the western frontier territory, the High Command concluded.

German Forces Advance

Part of the German forces on the Kharkov front, having crossed the Donetz River, advanced about 1 kilometer on June 16, the Nichi Nichi reported on Wednesday from Stockholm, quoting a Moscow dispatch.

Soviet Attack Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, June 16.—In an effort to relieve Soviet forces which are under heavy pressure of German troops in the Kharkov sector from the south, Red Forces attempted a landing in the neighborhood of Mariupol, on the Sea of Azov, but were repulsed with heavy casualties, according to a German news agency report received here today.

Sebastopol Battle Severe

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The battle for possession of Sebastopol, strategic Black Sea port on the Crimean Peninsula, now is raging at its height as the German forces are pressing hard upon the city after breaking through several points in the Soviet defense lines, and the Soviet Black Sea fleet has been sent to relieve the beleagured fortress, according to reliable information reaching here today from various sources, including reports by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

While thousands of German aircraft dropped steady torrents of bombs upon port facilities as well as defense positions of the Red Army and successively attacked port facilities south of Sebastopol, long-range German artillery directed a constant fire upon the fortress, it was said.

According to today's German broadcast, Soviet authorities have become alarmed by the grave situation at Sebastopol and attempted to land Red troops on Eupatoria, 65 kilometers north of Sebastopol, and on Yalta, 60 kilometers east of Sebastopol. These reinforcements were said to have been repulsed by the Reich troops, however,

YEN MAY BE MADE THAI LEGAL RESERVE

Announcement Made in Official Gazette in Bangkok by Finance Ministry June 16

RATE 1 BAHT AGAINST 1 YEN

Exchange Transactions of Less Than 50,000 Bahts Will Not Be Allowed

Domei

BANGKOK, June 17.—The Japanese yen currency may serve as legal reserve of Thailand, the Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government announced in the Official Gazette under yesterday's date.

The Government announcement reads as follows:

1. As from the day of this announcement, the Japanese yen currency may serve as the legal reserve of Thailand.

2. The Ministry of Finance of the Thai Government, under the following terms, will exchange baht into yen at the rate of one baht against one yen at the request of local banks concerned:

(a) Banks desirous of having baht exchanged into yen shall notify the Ministry that the exchange is necessary for the execution of legitimate business transactions.

(b) The yen currency shall be transferred to the special accounts which will be so specified by the Government later.

(c) The banks concerned shall pay special fees to be fixed by the Ministry.

(d) An amount of less than 50,000 bahts will not be allowed to be exchanged.

Unity of 28 Allies Dismissed by Hori As Sheer Mockery

(Continued From Page 1)

but to utilize Soviet Russia still longer.

A similar situation holds true in the United States, where the Wall Street magnates and religious leaders have always stood against Communism. Therefore they are afraid of their Government's proclivites toward Soviet Russia.

Two Swords Over Britain

Let us now see if the United States and Britain are united. As British dependence upon the U.S. has become imnutably unavoidable, the British ruling class is now extremely gloomy, entertaining two fears:

a. The U.S. may eventually infringe on the soverignty of Britain as the price of assistance.

b. Even if Britain comes out of the war victorious—a fantastic day dream of course—she would be reduced to a second-class power subservient to American will. Hatred and fear toward the Americans have been accentuated by the recent arrival of the U.S. expeditionary forces to Britain and Australia, whose arrogance and overbearing attitude are the cause of trouble as well as regret on the part of the British people.

Are the Americans then so sympathetic to Britain? Every American knows that his forefathers were subjected to British oppression and exploitation until their dearly won independence in 1776. Every American knows that in the first World War his country sacrificed both men and money for the sake of British victory and in return for this American help Britain, distracted by the unilateral dimensions of the huge war loan after the war, even went so far as to call America "Uncle Shylock."

It is well known that the masses of the American people had wished to stay out of the present war of Europe and Asia, so that they might enjoy a life of peace and comfort which they were sure of doing had their Government not meddled in other people's affairs. The American people know that the present administration was again tricked into the war by British cajolery to pick British chestnuts out of the fire. Thus it is clear that although the enemies call themselves united, their existence is really one of disunity itself.

Lastly, let us examine if these united nations really share a common aim in the war. In his recent broadcast President Roosevelt described the united nations as the "great alliance dedicated to the establishment of a true peace based on the freedom of man," and dwelt in detail on the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

Is There Any Freedom?

Was there and is there freedom in the Soviet and Chungking dictatorships? Even in the United States, where freedom was prized above all else, most of it has vanished. According to "Life" magazine of April 13, Attorney General Biddle said that under the law of the United States, men should not suffer punishment "even if they should express opinions which are contrary to our moral conceptions or disturbing to our accepted principles."

But are these assurances and promises really observed in America? Recently the Department of Justice not only suppressed newspapers, magazines and organizations within the country which strongly criticized the Government policy, but have arrested men and women who were connected with these publications on the allegation that they have disturbed peace and tranquility and violated the anti-espionage law.

Even American citizens of Japanese parentage were forcibly made to remove from their long-accustomed habitats in the coastal regions to the desert lands in the interior and are forced to perform hard labor. Is this a proper treatment of men to be meted out by freedom loving America?

In the name of liberty, the British and American administrations have pushed the whole of their people into the war, and in the name of freedom the same innocent masses are made to face untold calamities.

Madame Roland, on November 8, 1793, facing the guillotine, uttered the famous words so remindful of the present situation in the U.S. and Britain,—"Oh, Liberty! What crimes are committed in Thy name!"

War Prisoners Taken at Corregidor Interned

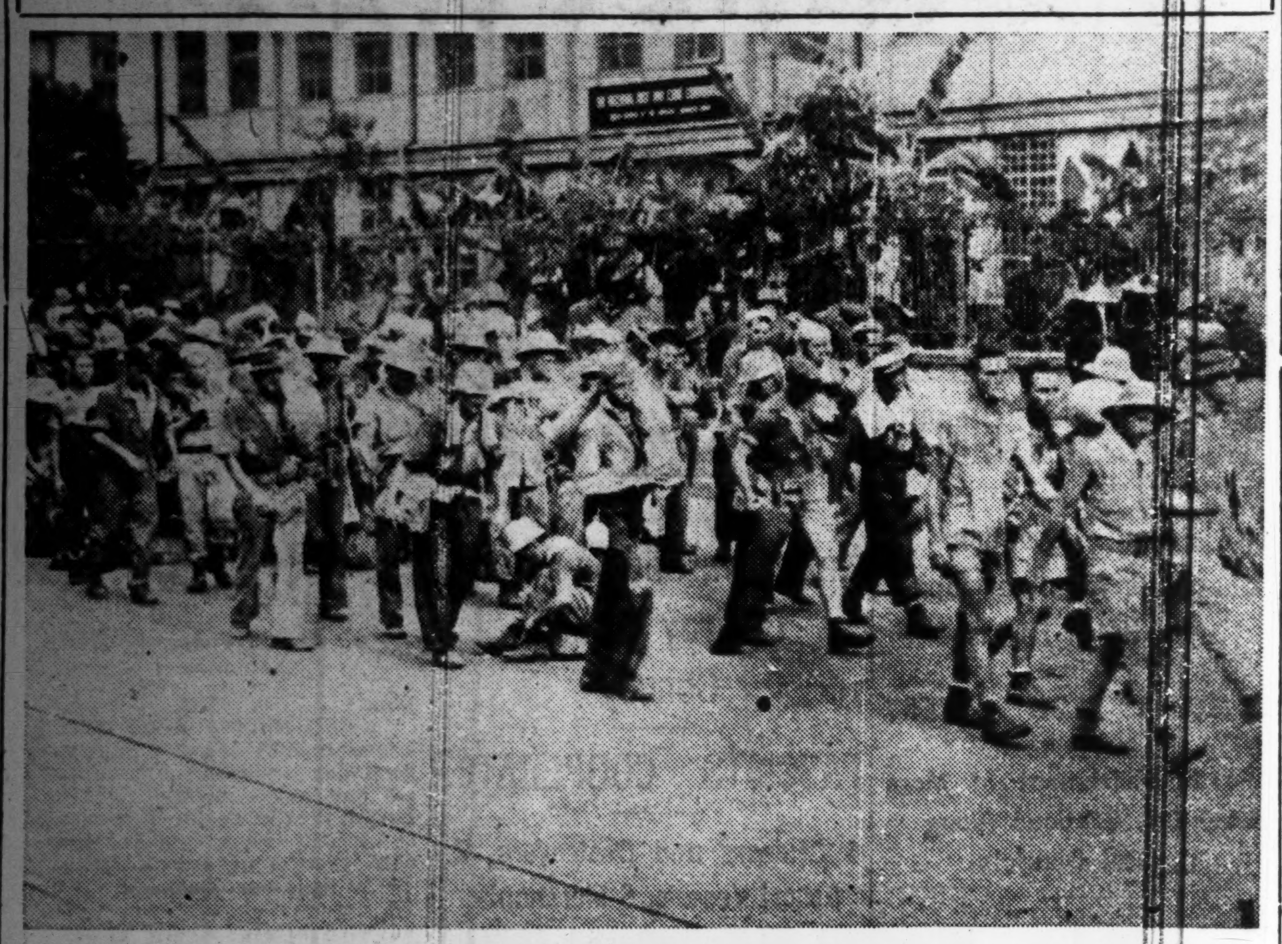


Photo shows part of the American officers and men who under command of Lieutenant-General Jonathan Wainwright futilely resisted the invincible Japanese Forces at Corregidor only to surrender and be taken prisoners of war, as they marched through the streets of Manila recently on their way to their prisoners' camp. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Tojo's Statements Influenced Gandhi

(Continued From Page 1)

impressed the Indian populace profoundly.

He pointed out that the Mahatma has the backing of his countrymen in his fight for freedom for India.

Says Time Is Ripe

The expression speedily followed of the noted Indian's conviction that the Indian masses will not take much time to realize that there is now no reconciliating with Britain, and that the time is ripe for India to rise in arms against India.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent prefaces the story of his interview with the former political leader of India with a remark to the effect:

"I went to interview Mr. Bose in order to satisfy my curiosity to know what the noted Indian thought of the general meeting of the Indian Independence League held in Bangkok which aroused considerable interest in various circles in Germany. I thought that Mr. Bose's views on the movement for independence for India, which would make much headway after the meeting, would be found exceedingly interesting in view of the position which he occupied in the political life of India before he came over to Germany.

"As for the Indian Independence League meeting, the entire world was under no delusion as to the gravity of its effect on the whole independence movement in India. For a good idea of the possible effect of the historic meeting on India, Britain, and countries which are interested in India's fight for freedom to be formed, it will be necessary to bear in mind two indisputable facts.

"One fact is that the Imperial Japanese Forces are in complete control of the Indian Ocean.

"The other fact is that the combined German and Italian armed forces have started offensive operations on a very great scale on the Eastern Front, in North Africa, and in the Mediterranean."

The interview, whose account follows, took place in a house where the former political leader of India is leading a life of secrecy.

Says Meeting Important

"The Bangkok meeting of the Indian Independence League has considerable significance," Mr. Bose told his newspaper interviewer.

"I, too, sent a message to that gathering. I am sure that a permanent organ to coordinate the work of people in the movement for independence for India will see the light of day as a result of the meeting. Present indications point to the possibility of a merger of all organizations the world over working for an independent India.

"One important fact about the meeting was that there were present representatives of Japan, Germany, and Italy. This causes us to expect that Indians abroad who are working for an independent India will get the backing of these three great nations.

"It must be noted, too, that the scene of the meeting was laid in the capital of Thailand. I feel grateful to Thailand which allowed the meeting to take place in its capital city.

"I verily think that Britain will be beaten in the current conflict, and that the defeat will be the end of the British Empire. There is not the least bit of wishful thinking. The movement to which we are devoted will be made immeasurably easier to bring to a conclusion by the defeat of Britain in the war.

"Mahatma Gandhi is a man whom one will find it difficult to understand unless one happens to know him by person. He is an extremely clever statesman. If he gets it into his head to pool off something, he causes some other man to try to do that first. When that man is successful, then he gets behind the scenes.

"On the other hand, if that man makes a mess of things, the Mahatma will come forward to right things.

Gandhi appears on Scene

"The Mahatma was true to his form when he appeared on the scene after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the National Congress Party, failed to reach a settlement with Sir Stafford Cripps on the Indian question.

"There were several factors at work in the change which occurred to the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian question. The series of statements by Premier Hideki Tojo clarifying Japan's attitude toward India influenced the Mahatma more than anything else, including the increased prospect of a favorable ending of the European conflict to the Axis powers.

"The Mahatma was convinced that the people of India began to be impressed with the Tojo statements. Then he came forward to take in hand the direction of the independence movement in India.

"Mr. Nehru belongs to the type of university professors.

"Behind the Mahatma stand the Indian masses. Behind Mr. Nehru there is none of them. I am very sure that the Indian masses which are behind the Mahatma will not take much time to realize that the time for reconciliation with Britain is gone and that the present time is ripe for them to rise in arms against Britain."

Following several days of conference among the "Big Three," Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, Party, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress Party, a complete agreement in views was reached to drive out the British influence from India, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi from its correspondent in Zurich.

Accordingly, the members of the Working Committee of the National Congress will convene at Wardha on July 4 to discuss the concrete measures reached by the three leaders.

Britain Senses Menace

Britain, sensing the menace of the new movement launched by the Mahatma, is trying, on the other hand, to appoint more Indians as members of the Viceregal Administrative Council by enlarging this organ, the report said, but the important position, nevertheless, is still occupied by the Britons.

Furthermore, he continued, the full power is not accorded even the Indian sectional chiefs as they are provided with British secretaries who carry on their negotiations direct with the Viceroy instead of through the sectional chiefs in deciding important matters.

Under such circumstances, even if the British officials try to blind the Indians by pretending to expand the Administrative Council and adding more Indian members, such a hand will have no favorable effect at all on the independence movement of Mahatma Gandhi. On the contrary, the correspondent said, such a conciliatory measure is accentuating the Indian campaign for freedom instead.

General Lin Joins Peace Movement After Surrendering

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 17.—General Lin Yueh-ting, Commander of the newly-formed Third Division under General Sun Chuan-ying, with more than 100 officers and men, surrendered to the Abe Units operating in the Hopei, Shangsi and Honan provinces yesterday afternoon. Upon surrender, the vanquished general pledged to participate in the peace movement being sponsored by the Nanking Government. General Lin has dispatched a number of his officers and men to the front to persuade the remnant Chungking forces to surrender and join in the general peace movement.

Commissioners Due For Posts in South

(Continued From Page 1)

the Commissioners to the board. The House of Peers is represented by four Commissioners.

There are four civilian Commissioners. They are Tatsuo Fukutomi, former vice-president of the board, Shigeomi Nomura, political commentator, Tomio Nakano, professor at the Waseda University, and Akira Nakakoji, writer on political matters.

Area Seven Times Japan

The substance of President Tani's address to the Commissioners to his board was to the following effect:

"It is eight months now since the War of Greater East Asia started. The area of territory which has been brought under Japanese control in the south is seven times as large as the area of the Japanese mainland.

"This development has brought us face to face with the question of sending a large number of able men in Japan's official circles to fill administrative posts in the occupied territories.

"In Japan there are 2,081 officials of chokunin rank, 28,050 of sonin rank, and 285,762 of hannin rank.

"Apart from these ranking officials, there are several hundred thousand persons treated as ranking officials.

"There were approximately 30,000 officials owing allegiance to America, Britain, or the Netherlands as the case may be, in these areas before they were brought under Japanese control. The places which have been left by them since Japan came to them need to be filled by Japanese. There are difficulties in filling more than half of the posts with officials from the Japanese mainland. Ways and means must be found at any cost to secure the services of as many Japanese versed in matters of administration as there are posts remaining to be filled in the occupied territories.

"The necessity of manning the administrative organs in the occupied areas with Japanese officials is the principal reason for the desire there is on the part of the Government to see a new official structure established in the country without any unnecessary delay.

Methods Must Be Simple

Simplification of the method of conducting administrative business is one problem which must be solved before the desired official structure can be realized. Another problem is that of filling the places made vacant by the shifting of officials to the southern occupied territories with men of knowledge and experience picked from among the general public.

"The purpose of the Government in appointing the Commissioners was to have the best brains in the nation assist in finding a solution to the important question of reforming the system of Government officials, which has a vital bearing on the program for constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The way in which the Commissioners who are dispersed to all important Government organs, including the boards and bureaus in the Cabinet and the Ministries, will perform their duty will affect in a direct way the nation's policy of consummating the Co-Prosperity Sphere. I feel a conviction that the Commissioners to the Board of Information will conscientiously carry out their share of the work involved in the great task of constructing Greater East Asia."

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FOODSTUFFS ORGAN WILL BE ORGANIZED

Central Corporation to Be Established in July Readjusting Wartime Distribution

Indications were that the Government at the regular session of the Cabinet Council to be held Friday will probably decide on an ordinance for the enforcement of the Foodstuff Corporation Law, according to Domei. This law was enacted sometime ago in order to establish central and local foodstuff corporations. These corporations will attain fundamental readjustment in the wartime distribution of staple foodstuffs.

The gist of the ordinance, together with rules governing its enforcement, will be announced immediately following the decision, although their formal promulgation will not take place until July. It was also revealed that a special committee will be formed for the organization of the projected foodstuff corporations.

It is further understood that the Central Foodstuff Corporation, which will be set up in Tokyo, will absorb the existing Nippon Rice Company, National Flour Milling Company, Nippon Wheat and Barley Processors Fedaration, National Rice Dealers Federation and Nippon Noodle Manufacturers Federation. Arrangements for the dissolution and consolidation of these various federations will require some time, and it will be in the earlier part of August that the Central Foodstuff Corporation will be able to assume its business.

The Central Foodstuffs Corporation will be followed by local corporations, which will be established in several important sections of the country in conformity with the conditions of the different regions. It is said that the local corporations will handle noodles, wheat flour, potatoes, sweet potatoes, bread and miscellaneous cereals, besides rice, wheat and barley.

Treatment Lauded By Dutch Internees

(Continued From Page 1)

would enter a Japanese-style school if it were established in Macassar.

No Inconveniences in Living

The women and girls who surrounded me said unanimously that they felt no inconveniences in living conditions.

Mrs. Kray, 42-year-old wife of an engineer, who lived in Macassar for 20 years and who once wrote for a newspaper, stated that she was quite satisfied. She said that she was able to buy enough food from farmers nearby. She declined to express her views concerning the war as her 18-year-old son was killed in action.

Mrs. Rysdyk, Rotterdam-born 44-year-old wife of the former Vice-President of Posso, said that her present life was never unpleasant and that she had enough to buy food. She said that she did not know the circumstances leading up to the opening of the war between Japan and Holland. Saying that everything was done by the Governor-General in Batavia from his own free will, she stated that she sympathized with him.

Mrs. Dol, wife of the head of the Hagemeyer Shop in Macassar, pointing out that, among those interned, some had plenty of money and others had little, expressed the hope that everyone would have an equal living by distributing their money equally.

Miss Tineke, 15-year-old graduate of a girls' high school in Macassar, said that it was far better for her to live here than in the school in Macassar, adding, that she was now together with her mother and that there were no examinations.

Duke of Windsor in U.S.

Domei

LISBON, June 16.—The Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas in the British West Indies, has arrived at Washington in order to reopen negotiations for trade between the Bahamas and the United States, a dispatch from Washington stated today.

Today's Press Comment

(Continued From Page 1)

difficult to create such a defense line.

Moreover, the formation of the second front is not out of any thorough cooperation among the three countries, but rather, each nation, by creating this line, is secretly trying to bring the situation in its favor and at the same time, to cover up the debacles suffered at the hands of the Axis Powers.

There is yet another problem which should be taken into consideration and that is the cold and bitter truth that the seven seas have now been placed under the complete control of the Axis countries. This, coupled with the gigantic Allied shipping losses to date makes it virtually impossible to establish the second line of defense, no matter how hard they may strive toward this end.

Studying the situation from various angles, therefore, one cannot help but reach only one conclusion—that the projected second front in Europe will end in a fool's dream in the not distant future.

Reshuffling of Personnel

MIYAKO—It is gratifying to know that Premier Tojo earnestly desires to bring about a renovated structure in official circles and that he has been stressing the urgent need for such a renovation whenever there has been an opportunity. This of course has had a salutary effect on all Government circles.

It is hardly saying too much that Premier Tojo is definitely not one of those garrulous supporters of this renovation who are up to looking forward to their own benefits, but is one who is sincere and really anxious to see that the Government structure undergoes renovation, with the result that the number of Government officials will be decreased and that the administration of all Governmental affairs executed with more speed and accuracy, not to mention the reform of the various functions of the Government.

Under the circumstances, it is hoped that all the Government officials should give their undivided attention and support to the untiring efforts Premier Tojo is directing toward the accomplishment of this worthy purpose.

POWER PLANT OPENS AT KUANJEN SHORTLY

Hunkiang Equipment Is Located Close to Heavy Industry Area of Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, June 17.—As a step toward realizing Manchoukuo as an industrial center in East Asia, a special ceremony for the opening of the Hunkiang power plant at Kuanjen in Antung Province will be held on June 20. This plant is the second to be constructed under the second industrial development plan of Manchoukuo.

The construction of the Chingpo Lake power plant has been under way.

The gigantic dams to be constructed at Hunkiang and Shachientze will be the feature of the Hunkiang power plant which will surpass in scale those of Fengman along the Sungari River and at Shuifeng along the Yalu River on the border of Manchoukuo and Chosen.

Much is already expected of the Hunkiang plant inasmuch as it is located in the neighborhood of the heavy industry area of Manchoukuo and will have easy access to an abundant water supply.

Britain Concerned Over U.S. Defeats

(Continued From Page 1)

forces, who declared that the war can be won only by the combined action of the army and navy.

It is optimistic to talk of a second front and the only thing the Allies can do is to continue sending supplies to the Soviet Union, the report concluded.

CELEBRATION SCHEDULED

Thai National Day to Be Observed By Embassy on June 24

The Thai Embassy announced Wednesday afternoon that the official celebration of Thai National Day will be observed on Wednesday, June 24, at the Embassy at Komaba, Meguro Ward, says Domei.

A reception will be held from 4 p.m. to which the friends of Thailand will be cordially invited, the announcement added.

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TCH CAPTAIN GOES AZY WHILE ADRIFT

als of Survivors of Destroyer After Battle Off Bali Related

e captain of the Dutch destroy- which was sent to its watery e was driven mad by hunger fear, while adrift after the sea e off Bali Island, said one of Dutch bluejackets under his nand in describing the sea bat- eports an Asahi war correspon- in Lombok Island.

e account of the sea battle off Island, as given by the blue- et, now a war prisoner on the d, is as follows:

n the night of February 19, destroyer was heading north g with our comrade destroyer. as a beautiful star-lit night. On distant horizon was discerned Great Bear shining dimly.

'Enemy, the Enemy'

Ve were whistling on deck, king of our homeland when eone shouted, 'Stop whistling,' all of a sudden, our vessel was ed in the dazzling rays of ch-lights. For a while we were wn into utter confusion, shout- 'Enemy, the enemy. . . .'

he enemy gun batteries sprang action and the first shell hit funnel, the second blasted the -room. However, we managed post ourselves in our respective tions despite the confusion.

The first shot was then fired n our vessel, but just at that nent the enemy's third shell ing its mark in the exact center he vessel, blasted a huge hole ough which the water rushed and vessel began to list rapidly. We e forced to jump overboard.

We swam in desperation to d being engulfed by the whirl- l caused by the sinking vessel when we turned back we could see our vessel, which had dis- eared completely from the trop. seas. Only two minutes had sed since we had abandoned ship.

We could not count many of our v members around us, for most he crew had shared the fate of sinking craft. Among the sur- ors, however, we spotted our tain swimming with the aid of fe-belt.

Hunger and Fatigue

With the coming of night we be- to feel the effects of hunger and gue. Morning dawned, but no of land was evidenced. As the t of the tropical sun was severe had to dip our heads into the er, our stomachs ached due to ger and we had to drink sea- er to quench thirst.

Night clothed the ocean in dark- s again, and it was then that we iced that the captain had gone d. He tore off his life-belt and t his face and finally, with one iacal shriek disappeared beneath sea.

In the morning we sighted an isle the distance, on which we final- managed to land. Thus, of the w 40 in all survived and after eral days' stay on the island, we ided into three groups and left Java and Lombok in boats."

ICH FINDS NEW 'ERSATZ' OR RUBBER IN DANDELION

rge Fields of Kok Sagis Cultivated in Poland—Gives Elasticity to Buna

cial

POSEN, June 15.—Rubber planta- s, the largest of which covers 5 acres, have been laid in War- agu.

The plant grown is the kok sagis the danadelion family. Sub- nce yielding rubber is found in root, which is 45 to 50 centi- ters long.

The plant needs special care. In ler to increase its cultivation, ecial attention will be devoted to aining the seeds this year. The ts are taken out of the soil in e autumn and worked upon in ecial factories.

Experiments have proved that s kok sagis product gives special sticity to buna (synthetic rubber) en added to it.

The cultivation of kok sagis in rthegau is regarded as an impor- t step forward in the Reich's ply of this important raw ma- ial.

Dutch Oil Firm Burned Down

ecial

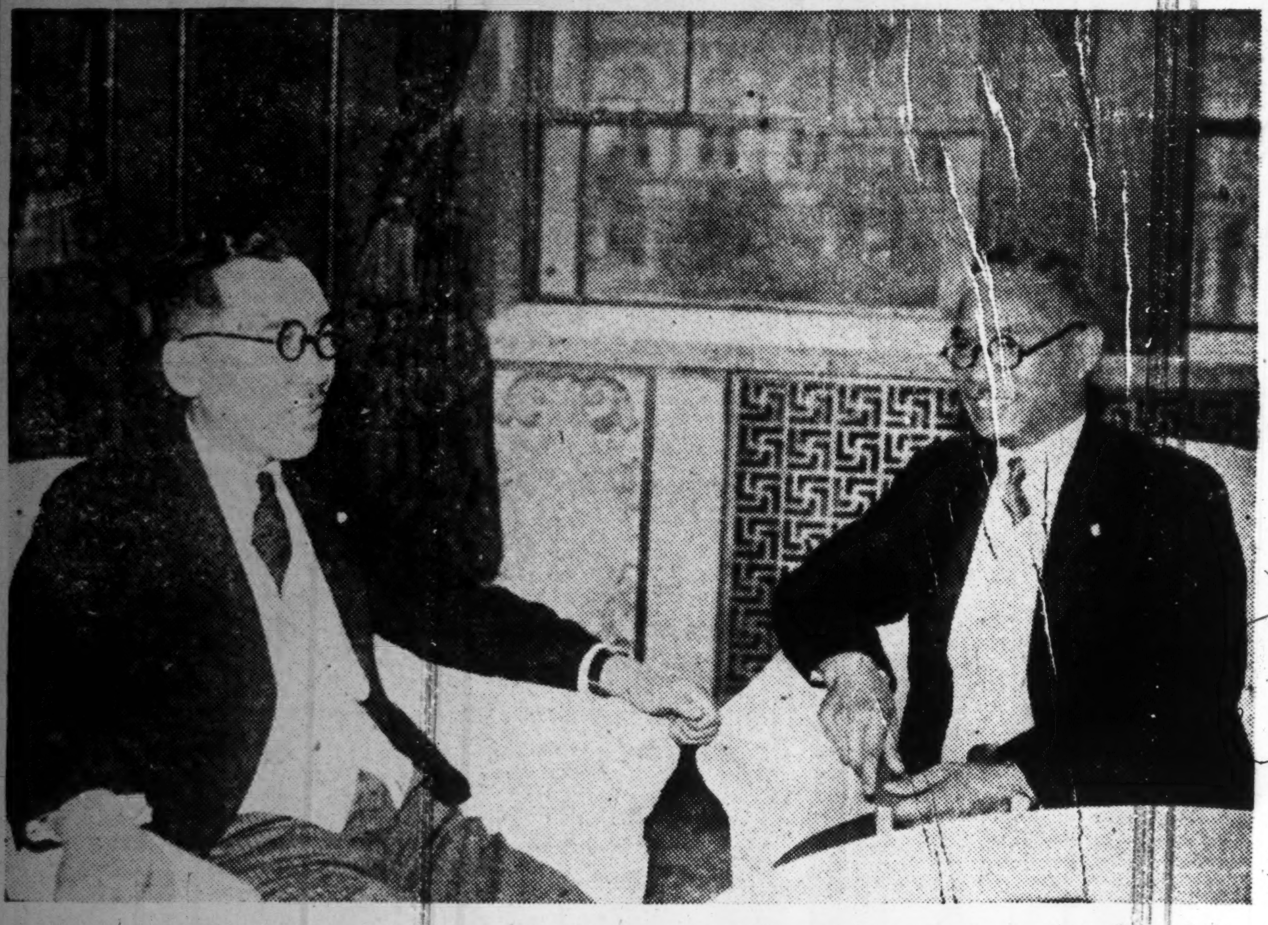
LISBON, June 16.—Buildings of e Lago Oil Company on the is- d of Aruba, off the coast of Ven- uela, have been completely de- royed by a huge fire, it was reveal- l here. The damage is reported be very considerable. The cause the fire is not yet known. It will recalled that some time ago, erman submarines shelled the me buildings.

Kobe Notes

A German Evangelical service will e held at the Kobe Union Church 34 Ikuta-cho 4-chome, next Sun- ay, from 10 a.m. The Rev. Dr. demar Hennig, of Kyoto, will reach. A service for children will ake place at 11:10 a.m.

The following guests were regist- ered at the Tor Hotel on June 16: T. Amano, S. Kitahama, T. Kato, A. Lesourd, P. Mazzella, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, A. Taraboeckia, M. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. T. Yamasaki, Admiral and Mrs. Wenneker.

New Metropolitan Police Chief Takes Over



Now responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in the capital is Tokiji Yoshinaga, who up to three days ago was Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture. Photo shows Mr. Yoshinaga (right) as he took over the post of superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board from his predecessor, Yukio Tomeoka, Wednesday noon.

YOKOHAMA COUNTRY CLUB TAKEN OVER BY JAPANESE

Will Be Physical Training Institute for Foreigners Also—Hiranuma Named Manager

With the approval expected shortly from the Finance Ministry, the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club, a resident foreigners' social and athletic center in Yokohama, will be reorganized as a Japanese athletic club for Japanese as well as foreigners, reports the Miyako today.

Since the outbreak of the current war, the institution confiscated by the Government as an enemy asset has been placed under the management of Ryozo Hiranuma, a member of the House of Peers, designated by the Finance Ministry.

According to Mr. Hiranuma's plan, a Japanese will be appointed as the president of the club. He will be assisted by a large number of Japanese committeemen. At present, the club having a membership of some 140 of Axis Power and neutral nationals is being headed by an Italian.

With the approval of the Finance Ministry, the Kanagawa Prefecture and the Yokohama Municipality, Mr. Hiranuma will announce the names of the president, advisers as well as the committeemen for the reorganized club.

He stated to the Miyako reporter that he could not tell in detail about the reorganization of the club before the granting of the approval of the Finance Ministry.

The building of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club was constructed at an outlay of ¥120,000 on a 9,000-tsubo site after the Kanto earthquake disaster in 1923.

The reorganized club is to be named the Yokohama Physical Training Club.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

Morning

6:30 Serial Talk on "Kenzan Nonaka The Pioneer," by Wakaji Kawamura. Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Comedy, "Der Zigeunerbaron" or "Gypsy Baren" Overture (J. Strauss) and other music.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Music, "Chiyoda Castle."

Afternoon

12:30 Seio Wind Music Band: March, "Tokyo" (Military Band) and other wind music.
1:00 "The Meeting of Wartime Savings Mobilization." Relayed from Dai Toa Kaikan Hall: Reading of "The Imperial Rescript"; Address by Lt.-Gen. Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association; Address by Premier. General Hideki Tojo, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "South Music," by Hisao Tanabe.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Musical Lessons," by Kan-ichi Shimofusa of Tokyo Academy of Music.

Evening

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Southern Region Tale, by Fumiko Nakajima.
6:30 Piano Duet by Koji Taku and Urimaru Nobechi: "Silver River" (M. Sugawara) and "Piano Duet Sonata in D Major" (Mozart).
7:30 National Chorus.
8:00 Military Hour; Folksongs and other local entertainments.
9:00 News; Talk, "Writers' Way in the War," by Masao Kume; Kiyomoto Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; Broadcast From Batavia, Java.

'Like Father Like Son' Young Officer Dies Gallantly on China Front; Mother Is Happy

True to his promise made before the ashes of his father, the late Major-General Kinzo Ishida, Sub-lieutenant Hisayuki Ishida died gallantly on the China front on the fourth anniversary of the death of his father, according to the Yomiuri.

On May 14, 1938, the Major-General and his men while on guard at a small hill in the vicinity of Liu Lin-chen in Shansi Province, were completely surrounded by an overwhelming number of enemy troops. With a grim determination, Major-General Ishida decided to penetrate the enemy cordon and ordered his men to charge.

However, no sooner had he leaped out of his position to lead his men than a volley of shots met him, inflicting a mortal injury, but the wounded General staggered into the enemy line and killed a few enemy soldiers before he himself breathed his last.

When the ashes of Major-General Ishida were finally sent back home, Nobuko Ishida, the wife of the fallen hero, gave a graphic account of the circumstances that led up to the death of her husband to young Hisayuki who was then a third year student at the Military Preparatory School.

Kneeling before the ashes of his father, the young boy pledged loyalty and filial piety and went back to school to complete his course.

"One day," Mrs. Ishida said when interviewed at her residence in Shimo-ochiai, Yodobashi-ku "when the graduation day was not far off at the Military Academy, Hisayuki came home and with a wide grin on his face, handed me a small package on which was written 'ihatsu,' or the hair of the deceased.

"I knew then that he was to be mobilized shortly and that he came to say a silent good-bye. The only thing that worried me at that time was whether Hisayuki possessed a determination to die gallantly as his father's son."

In the early part of November last year, continued Mrs. Ishida, Sub-lieutenant Ishida had sent her a postcard from the China front, informing her that he had sent a money order out of his meager pay and urging her to get dental treatment. This was because he was told by his father, when young, that whenever a woman gave birth to a child, her teeth become considerably weakened. He remembered his father's words and urged his mother to get dental treatment.

"I received an official notice from the Commander of his contingent, informing me the death of my son," Mrs. Ishida said, "and I am very glad to learn that he died a brave and gallant death which can be seen only among the Japanese soldiers. He must have been more than satisfied to lay down his life for the cause of the State."

BRITISH PAPER DEARTH CAUSING BOOK FAMINE

3,000,000 Volumes Already Destroyed in London by Air-Raids

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The growing paper shortage in Britain has led to an acute lack of reading material, according to reports received here from Swedish news paper correspondents in London.

Moreover, as a result of German air-raids, 3,000,000 volumes of books were destroyed in London alone, while a number of provincial printing plants were also razed to the ground.

It now takes six months to have a single book printed in Britain, for which reason many bookshops in London have been obliged to close down. Small second-hand bookstores have been sold out a long time ago.

As far as books are available, Dickens, Shakespeare and Tolstoi are highest in demand.

RED NABBED IN CHACO AREA

Argentine Gendarmerie Find Organization Has Over 9,000 Members

Special

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—A large Communist organization in the Chaco area has been unearthed following the arrest of a Communist, Lopez Invilla Angela, according to an announcement by the Director-General of National Gendarmerie.

This organization, styled the Territorial Agricultural Union, had a membership of over 9,000, it was stated. Its headquarters was situated in Resistencia, capital of the Chaco area.

The gendarmerie seized a considerable amount of propaganda material.

Postage Stamp Size Cut

Special

LISBON, June 15.—Due to paper shortage, postage stamps in the Union of South Africa will be halved, each half to be sold at its face value, the London Daily Telegraph reports.

PERUVIAN NAVAL ATTACHE DECIDES TO STAY IN ROME

Refuses to Leave for Home Like Charge d'Affaires Cebrian of Embassy in Berlin

D.N.B.

MILAN, June 15.—Admiral Caballero y Castres, who for a number of years has been Naval Attache of the Peruvian Embassy to Rome refused, the same as the Charge d'Affaires of the Peruvian Embassy in Berlin, Dr. Miguel Cerro Cebrian, to return to his country.

He stated that he regretted the attitude of his Government declaring that such an stand would deeply hurt the feelings of the majority of the people in Peru.

This was the reason as to why he preferred to remain in Italy and to wait there for the victory of the States adhering to the Tripartite Pact.

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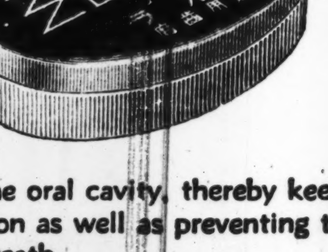

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FREEDOM FOR INDIA FORETOLD BY SAHAY

Cheery Report Made on Independence Move by Representative in Japan

Commenting on the the historic Indian independence meeting in Bangkok, A. M. Sahay, representative of the Indian residents in Japan, in an interview over the international telephone with the Asahi, today declared that the Indian independence movement will materialize before long and that Britain will be forced to look on passively.

Questioned by the Asahi on his impressions after interviews with Indian representatives from various areas, Mr. Sahay said that they are all agreed that if this opportunity should be missed, another chance for Indian independence will never come.

Gathering Seen Huge

Concerning the description of the opening ceremony of the Indian independence meeting, he said that 3,000 Indian residents, including more than 100 representatives from various areas, gathered at a theater to hear the congratulatory messages delivered by Premier General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

Questioned on the attitude of the general public of Thailand to the independence meeting, Mr. Sahay stated that Premier Luang Pibul Songgram of Thailand has offered every assistance for the independence of India. The Thai Foreign Minister, together with other Axis representatives, also attended the opening ceremony, he said, adding that he was very glad the citizens of Bangkok are supporting the Indian independence meeting.

Expressing his thanks for the press support in Bangkok, he stated that all pages of the Bangkok Times were devoted to the news of the independence meeting and carried the photographs of Premier General Tojo and Foreign Minister Togo.

Questioned on the sentiments of overseas Chinese residents toward the meeting, Mr. Sahay said that that they are deeply interested in its development.

Asked whether any new information was obtained from the representatives from various areas, he answered that four committees will discuss concrete steps from June 16.

Britain Unable to Act

He asserted that Britain will be obliged to look on with folded arms at the present independence meeting.

Regarding the future prospect of the Indian independence movement, he stated that it will materialize before long because the early discussion of all matters is earnestly desired by the representatives.

Telegrams of encouragement are pouring in from Indian residents at various places of the world as they all fully realize the importance of their responsibility.

In conclusion, he declared that all the Indian people will take this opportunity to rise up and march forward for Indian independence and asked the complete support of the Japanese.

ITALIANS GO TO GERMANY

50,000 Will Leave to Help in Industries, Farms, Trades

Special

ROME, June 15.—In addition to 300,000 Italian workmen already employed in Germany, another 50,000 will soon leave Italy for Germany, according to the Giornale d'Italia. In this connection it was stated that the majority of the Italian workmen in Germany are employed in the armament industry, on farms and in various trades.

Rumania Arrests 70 Jews

Special

BUCHAREST, June 16.—A gang of 70 Jews has been arrested by the local police on a charge of forging documents to obtain the release of Jews from the labor service. These documents were sold for anything between 50,000 and 100,000 lei each.

Concert Calendar

Violin and Piano Recital by Professor Alexander Moguilewsky and Professor Leo Sirota, Thursday, June 18, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 10th Abonnement Concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Friday, June 19, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Soloists include Hideichi Kawamura, flute, and Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto.

The 15th Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin. Soloists include Professor Leo Sirota, piano and Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, Saturday, June 20, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at Kyoritsu Kodo.

The 5th Concert of the "Nankai Gakuyu" (formerly Kalua Kamaainas) Soloists include Eiichi Asabuki, vibraphone and Miss Yoshie Makihara, soprano, Saturday, June 20, at 6.30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Sunday Special Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (formerly Ney Symphony Orchestra), under the baton of Kazuo Yamada. Soloists include Miss Yasuko Tani, first piano and Miss Mayako Muroi, second piano, Sunday, June 21, at 1 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Concert with vocal solo and duet, musicians including Miss Sueko Hirahara, Miss Chieko Komoiri and others, Monday, June 22, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Dance Recital in memory of the late Madame Eleana Pavlova, Friday, June 26, at 6 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan. Artists appearing in the recital are Madame Seiko Takata, Miss Ryuko Umezono, Shigeru Komori, Shigeru Fujita, Takashi Masuda, Miss Akiko Tachibana, Goro Yamada, Miss Yaoko Kaitani, Miss Suzuko Kawakami, Yusaku Azuma and pupils of the Late Madame Pavlova.

Grand Opera performance by Fujiwara Opera Company, "Faust" by Gounod, 5 acts, starting Monday, June 29 until July 1, inclusive, beginning at 6:30 p.m., everyday (Wednesday July 1 only, matinee at 1 p.m., soiree at 6:30 p.m.), at Kabukiza. Artists who will take the leading role will be Yoshie Fujiwara, Genjiro Nagata, Eiichi Uchida, Miss Kikue Takita, Miss Kiyoko Ohtani and others.

REICH FORMS ASSOCIATION TO INCREASE STEEL OUTPUT

New Organization Will Have Far-Reaching Functions in Milling and Smelting

Special

BERLIN, June 15.—The German Minister of Economics, Dr. Walter Funk, announced the organization of a new Reich Steel Association for the purpose of increasing the German steel output.

The new association will have far-reaching functions, embracing all plants engaged in the processing of iron and steel, as well as plants engaged in milling and smelting iron and steel alloys. All concerns trading in such products will also be under the control of the association.

It will also have the power to fix prices and adjust output quotas.

The well-known Dusseldorf industrialist, Dr. Ernst Poensgen will be chairman of the Reich Steel Association.

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NEW PLANTS IN U.S. WILL NOT BE BUILT

Consumption of Raw Materials Cannot Be Replaced, Says Magazine Time

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, June 15.—That the War Production Board has ordered maximum production in the available factories, while plans for the erection of additional plants for increased production of war materials were shelved, was confirmed by the magazine Time in its edition of May 25.

Time calls this change of plans an indication of the "great hopes for final victory in 1942 because of an increase of production, surpassing expectations." On the other hand this magazine stated that more raw materials are being used up than can generally be replaced and that the production of steel is not even adequate to meet the requirements of the preferentially treated industries.

Between the lines it may be gathered that public opinion was unfavorably influenced by the rationing of gasoline in 17 Eastern states, and that the Government had to adopt severe control measures in order to combat numerous efforts of the public to obtain rationing cards for an increased consumption by false claims.

Although rationing of gasoline entails serious disadvantages for the states involved, because of the drop it causes in gasoline tax receipts, it will soon be extended to all the states in the Union, especially because rubber is to be saved in this manner too.

A reorganization is taking place in the High Command of the American Navy whereby air experts are being put in charge of the most responsible positions. Chief stress is laid on the construction of aircraft carriers and on air attacks. Thirty thousand air pilots are to be trained per year. While in the last peacetime announcement, 18 aircraft carriers were envisaged and funds for two additional ones have been granted since then, the construction of more aircraft carriers is actually being prepared.

Daughter Born to Hansens

Mr. and Mrs. Ger Hansen, formerly of Kobe, announce that they have become the proud parents of a daughter, Barbro Maria, born at the German Hospital in Peking on May 30.

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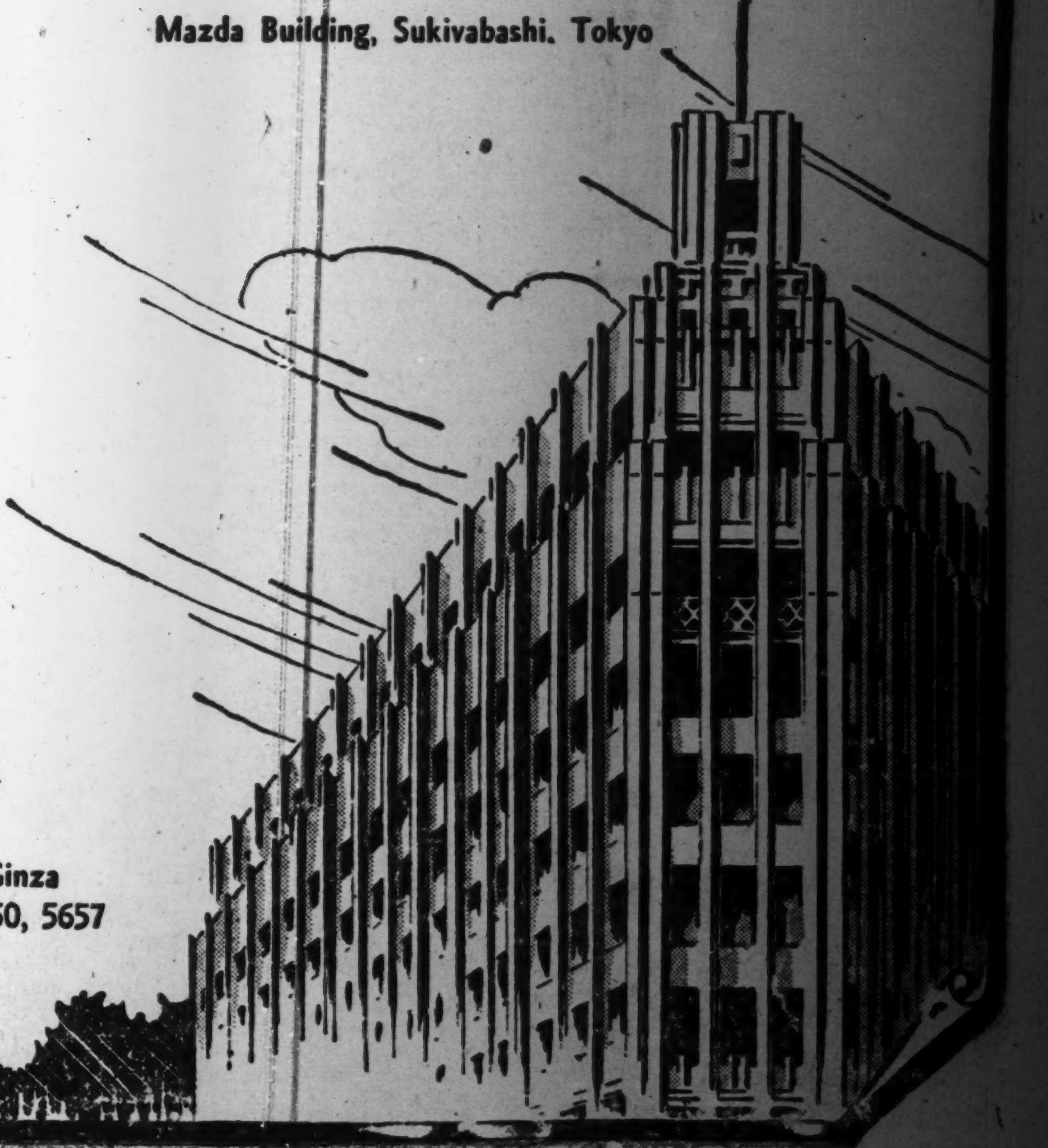

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ARTICLE STRESSES NEW MOVIE POLICY

Insidious American Propaganda And Task Ahead for Japanese Films Told

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, motion pictures which enjoyed the most popularity in Japan were those imported from America. Though American films were considered merchandise by their makers and so treated, nevertheless they contained much subtle propaganda for breaking down the morale and pride of the people of other nations who saw them.

Thus, in Japan, unthinking young men and women began to look upon the decadent ways depicted upon the screen as the ideal mode of life. Bars and jazz, and promiscuous living were looked upon as glamourous and desirable. The war has put an end to that. Now Japanese films must take the place of those made in Hollywood not only in Japan Proper but in all of Greater East Asia. In order to successfully replace American films, a more centralized control in the production and distribution of motion pictures must be followed. So runs an article in "Seikai Ohrai." A translation of the article follows:

Over the last several years the number of visitors to movie theaters in Japan has been increasing on a surprisingly quick tempo, and it is possible that the yearly aggregate of picture-goers during 1940 and 1941 may have exceeded the 500 million mark or rather approached the 600 million mark. These figures, however, are not large enough from an international view point, because many other foreign countries are provided with far greater facilities for cinema shows, for very much wider circles of cinema fans.

Japan has been second only to America in the amount of production with 500 new works per year, while the former produced 540. It cannot be denied, however, that Japan's filmdom has heretofore been dependent on America to a certain extent as regards materials and technique, and this has exerted considerable influence upon the movie circles of Japan.

It is quite well known that prior to December 8 last year, American movies were welcomed in Japan with greater interest and zeal than Japanese films. For instance, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," and "I Wanted Wings" were more popular than Japanese films last year. And "Morocco" was screened repeatedly. The effect which the American materialistic civilization had worked upon our country through these films were by no means negligible.

After the introduction of American films into our country with their fascinating charms, bars and cafes in American style cropped up everywhere and jazz swept over the whole country. The word "modern" meant the Americanization of life. And the younger generation, both male and female, who wanted to be "modern" in their attire, words and action, were only too ready to copy from American films which they looked upon as patterns. Not that such a tendency was attributable to the influence of movies alone, but as moving pictures are the only means which allow the spectators actually to see into the inner life of foreign nationals, the effect thus produced by them could not but be far-reaching.

It is a fact that America used the motion picture as a most powerful weapon for the Americanization of the world. The Literary Digest in 1929, when America was at the zenith of its prosperity, reported that the American people disbursed $1,500,000,000 toward movie films and that it occupied fifth place in the list of all bigger disbursements. It is clear that this enormous outlay toward movie films was not simply for catering to the enjoyment of the American public, but was eloquent proof that American films had invaded all the nations of the world. They produced movie films in the same manner and under the same conception as they did motor cars or collared beef.

However, they were not forgetful of the fact that movie films were merchandize which work out considerable influence over man's mind. While producing films as articles of commerce from beginning to end, they did not forget to eulogize the blessings of cultural life of America. In their pictures, the colored races always represented villains (such as Japanese or Chinese) or dull-heads (such as Negroes), and justice and victory invariably went to good-looking typical Americans. Japanese stars were always employed to play the part of cunning and insidious Orientals.

The severe destructive power as manifested in animated cartoons featuring Popeye is a demonstration of the high-degree mechanical civilization of America. The great physical strength of Popeye is a symbol of all mechanical powers, which have been sublimated into modern mythology in the eyes of the Americans. The Americans picture their mythology on the screen, and the cinema fans become its believers without being conscious of it. The Orientals and the Europeans, while holding Americanism in contempt, were somehow or other being captivated by it.

American films displayed great efficiency in spreading throughout the world the American way of thinking and viewing things. We have much to learn from the manner in which movies were being used for the Americanization of the world; not only to their own advantage both politically and economically, but also in view of the great effect which these pictures produced upon the culture of our country.

The opening of armed hostilities against the Anglo-Americans meant the separation of Japanese filmdom from the American movies, whose world domination has now been completely overthrown. This necessitates our getting out of materialistic and technical dependence on American films. In the future, not only cameras, but also projectors and raw film, must be self-supplied. Furthermore, these must be furnished to the one billion people in East Asia together with proper guidance relative to the production and exhibition of their own films.

Within our country alone there are more than 10,000 cities, towns and villages which do not have cinema theaters. People in these places are unable to see the Hawaiian air-raids or the fall of Singapore on the screen. This is quite unsatisfactory. Measures must be taken to enable those many people to have access at least to news reels which the whole nation should see. On the other hand, every film produced, either news, cultural or national reels, must be one which the people are bound to see. Under the circumstances, it is essential to see that every one of the people can equally enjoy the blessings of culture through the movies.

Along with efforts for increased production of raw film, it is of urgent necessity to have traveling cinema corps more active, so as to make up for the shortage of cinema theaters, whose deficiency consists in their inability to move from one place to another for the convenience of the audience.

The traveling cinema corps which are now on the active list are divided into four groups, and number about 150 in all. The burning necessity of the day is to consolidate these traveling cinema corps so as to eliminate all possible waste of time and energy. If they are allotted their own respective territories of activity on a rational basis and their work systematically regulated on definite plans throughout the country, they will be able to mobilize at least 100,000,000 auditors a year. According to Mr. Yutaka Nishimura of the To-Nichi & Dai-Mai, he believes it possible to hold 300 public shows a year, mobilizing 3,000 spectators each time. If his assumption is feasible in practice, the 150 traveling cinema corps will be able to mobilize as many as 900,000 persons. In order, however, to display such mighty powers, all cinema corps must refrain from having their own ways, but must work under specific control organs, whose duty it is to regulate the distribution of films, to make up programs for regular cinema theaters as well as for traveling corps and public shows in school auditoriums, etc. This will prevent such waste of time and energy of screening the same pictures at the same places and will enable those people who have rare chances of seeing movies to have greater access to the convenient and easy means of absorbing culture.

Unity of organs for distribution and production is, I believe, indispensable for the establishment of a far-reaching policy for Japanese filmdom and the production of enough films to go round the entire nation, as well as for cultural operations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Distributing organs must deliberate upon plans for the distribution of films throughout the country in conjunction with cinema entrepreneurs, educators and men of influence in the Cultural and Propaganda Sections of the Information Board or the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. It would be more desirable if representatives of general auditors were allowed to participate in the deliberation in order for them to express their opinions representing men, young or old, in all walks of life either in villages, towns or cities, regarding their desires or requirements. The establishment of such a distribution mechanism on a unitary basis naturally calls for the establishment of unitary organs to deliberate on production plans.

At present there are three companies engaged in the production of photoplays and two which produce cultural pictures. It is essential to unify the production plans of these companies, so that the course Japanese filmdom should take may be definitely decided upon.

In particular, as Japanese films in the future are to be shown to the 1,000,000,000 of the East Asiatic people, production of such films as to bring disgrace upon our national prestige and honor must be strictly prohibited. Also, our national films must be those which the whole nation bear responsibility before they become what the whole nation should see. Otherwise it would be difficult for Japanese films to dominate over the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

War calls for the activities of the General Staff Office. It is remarkable that the Japanese cinema world under the wartime structure has nothing of the sort. For instance, recommendations of good films are made by, say, the Education Department, the Board of Information, the Central Cultural Federation, the Association of Japanese Movie-Magazines, from their own respective viewpoints. Such methods of recommendation, however, mutually offset their effects. Furthermore, no positive attempts are made to have all the people see these superior pictures thus recommended. This is quite insufficient. Measures must be taken for such films as have been recommended by the Education Department or praised by the Board of Information to be shown to as many of the people as possible. For this purpose, the establishment of a consolidated organ for distribution and exhibition is the first requisite. And when this is done, recommendations should be made also on a unitary basis and the recommenders should try to exhibit these films recommended by them to the entire nation by mobilizing the distribution networks.

PROJECTORS OWNED BY STATE TOTAL 964

Hokkaido Tops List Possessing 49—Metropolitan Police Board Ranks Third

Motion picture projectors possessed by the various prefectural Government offices throughout the country for the purpose of visual education aggregated 964, according to an investigation made by the Education Ministry. Of these, Hokkaido topped the list with 49. Second is Aichi Prefecture with 35 machines while the third is the Metropolitan Police Board with 33 projectors. The same survey revealed that the 35 millimeter silent picture projectors decreased to 179 as compared with the previous investigation, whereas the talking film apparatus increased by 197.

The Board of Information will launch a renovation of motion picture programs, which have recently been playing an important role in the publicity of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and other official organizations in line with the new structure of the cinema industry. As the first step for making definite policy, programs at the various cinema houses throughout the country will be collected.

Having been awarded by the Tokyo Municipality as the model neighborhood association recently, the 41st group of the neighborhood association at Fukuzumi-cho, Kugawa-ku, has been selected as the material for a culture feature planned by the Japan Eigasha. The activities and everyday life of the members of this neighborhood association will be filmed under the title of "Tonarigumi" (The Diary of a Neighborhood Association).

The leading culture pictures now under production or preparation by the Japan Eigasha include "Tatakai wa Korekarada" (War Has Yet to Come), "Kessenka no Shokugyo Saihensei" (Wartime Occupational Readjustment), "Rakkasan Butai" (Parachutist Unit), "Dai Toa Sen no Jokyoku" (Prelude of Greater East Asia), "Nippon no Rikugun" (Japanese Army), "Taikoku Keishuku Shisetsu Honichi Kiroku" (Record of the Visit in Japan of the Thai's Special Envoy), "Ise Jingu Gozoyei" (Building of the Ise Shrines), and "Sanseisho Gakujutsu Chosadan" (Scientic Research Group to Shansi Province).

To commemorate the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair, special programs of motion pictures are now being planned by the local cinema houses, which will be presented for two weeks from July 1.

Under the guidance of the Home Ministry, extensive preparations are now being made for the establishment of a Japan Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association, which will be comprised of the member associations organized in the various prefectures.

For contribution to the national entertainment enterprises through distribution of pictures produced by the Axis countries, a foreign picture trading company has recently been established with the approval of the Finance Ministry. The leading member companies include the Saneisha, Kokko, Nippon Eiga Boeki, Mitsuba Boeki, Miki Shoji, Toho and Shochiku companies.

Toho has started preparations for the production of a dramatic film called "Tsubasa no Gaika" (Victory of the Wings) under the support of the Army Aviation Headquarters and the Aviation Bureau. Ichiro Tsukida and Den Ohinata have been assigned to the leading roles. Takako Iriye and Yuriko Hanabusa will take the feminine lead.

Increased production of charcoal will be encouraged and strengthened through a circulating service of motion picture showing, which will be conducted under the sponsorship of the Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai at 1,200 villages throughout the country.

A party of officials of the Education Ministry has been dispatched to the Tohoku, Kansai and Chugoku districts to make an inspection and investigation on the actual condition of the cultural establishments in rural districts, particularly with regard to the field of motion picture activities.

"Sanshiro" (one of the masterpieces by Soseki Natsume, famous writer of the Meiji era), will be filmed by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company as the highlight of the Japanese literary circles.

RUBBER FIRM FOR RUMANIA

New Company Will Have Backing Of Lei 100,000,000

Special

BUCHAREST, June 15.—A new joint stock company has been established in Bucharest under the name of Romacol for the production of synthetic rubber.

The new company has a capital of Lei 40,000,000 which was provided by the Creditul Miner, Uzineli Chimice Romane and the Industrial Sarmei.

The Rumanian Ministry of Finance has been empowered to grant the new company a credit of Lei 100,000,000 for the building of two plants and the purchase of the necessary machinery and equipment.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsuneo Amakata

With the return of Kikugoro Onoye toward the end of this month, the Kabukiza is planning to make up a program of the traditional Kabuki plays for the month of July when Kichiyemon Nakamura will collaborate. As a goodwill mission of the metropolitan theatrical circles, Kikugoro is now visiting several cities in Manchoukuo in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. As a feature offering, "Yosen Kotohajime" (The Tale of Foreign Vessels), by Koichi Hirata, which won the prize in a Kabuki drama contest judged by the Kabuki theatrical committee, is scheduled to be staged at the local Kabukiza next month.

A group of young Kabuki actors, including Kanya Morita, is expected to take over the Tokyo Gekijo next month to present a new program, the details of which have not been announced.

"Rappa" (A Trumpet), one of the latest works by Minoru Nakano, noted writer, will be staged on the Tokyo stage next month. It was presented by the Shimpa theatrical troupe at the Meijiza and also by the Shinsei Shimpa group at its first performance in the Takarazuka Gekijo. The drama was written by Nakano based on his experience out of his extended tour at the fighting front on the China continent.

The Shimbashi Embujo will be occupied by the leading members of the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka in July.

For the first time following the recent resumption of management by the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, the Imperial Theater will present a special performance of Kabuki plays next month with the participation of Uzayemon Ichimura, veteran actor, and his own troupe.

To promote friendship between Japan and Manchoukuo through stage activities, Kingoro Yanagiya, popular comedian, and his company of actors and actresses, who are now playing at the Yurakuza, have decided to visit several principal cities in Manchoukuo next month. They are scheduled to leave Tokyo on June 30 immediately after the conclusion of the current Tokyo performance.

A special summer program of dances by the Tanseikai Society will be presented at the Tokyo Gekijo on June 26 when a newly composed dance called "Nanshin Kokusenya" (Southward Advance) will feature the bill. The dance deals with the customs and habits of the Southern Regions. The leading players include Seiko Takata, Goro Yamada and Jusuke Hanayagi.

The next performance of the Shinkokugeki theatrical troupe, which is currently playing at the Kitano Gekijo in Osaka, is promised at the Yurakuza in August. The Zenshinza dramatic company, now appearing at the Shimbashi Embujo, will not play on the local stage until early next fall.

"Uma to Shogun" (Horse and the General), a war drama adapted by Mitsuya Ariyoshi from an original story by Buroku Shishi, features the current performance of the Bungakuza dramatic troupe at the Shinjuku Dai Ichi Gekijo in the Shinjuku amusement district. Musei Tokugawa is the guest player. The additional feature is "Pastol."

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

cannot escape premature decay.

If Japan has acquired great profit from Western civilization, it will be truer to say that she has done so by dint of her own inner racial strength, so to speak, stimulated by Western civilization rather than that Japan has swallowed Western civilization wholesale. If she has learned to use great modern guns and warships, she already possessed before she came in contact with the West a high talent for using military weapons and fine qualities of seamanship—the spirit of daring and love of adventure. Could you imagine a braver soldier than what the Japanese Samurai were before Japan had ever known the West, or a more plucky sailor than what the Japanese had made in the earlier days of Tokugawa when he dared to range the seas as far down south as Malaya and Sumatra aboard a wooden cockleshell? Japan had already been a highly-cultivated intelligent person, and a poet, philospher and artist as well as a valorous warrior when she first came to know the West; she only developed a new technique by her emulation of or under the stimulation of Western examples. It was not as though a dwarf had suddenly become a giant through the magic touch of Western wand; a giant already, he has merely put on a new robe, or risen to his proper height from a recumbent position after a brief recuperative respite.

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Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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SMALL house or part of house, about 20 mats, Kojimachi, Akasaka or Shiba wards. Write in English, French or Japanese. Box 223, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE cook seeks position. Speaks English. Apply Chio Tai Shin, 25 of 144, Yamashitacho, Nakaku, Yokohama.

EUROPEAN lady, speaking German, French, English, little Spanish, seeks position as governess or lady's companion. Box 642, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Yokohama

FOR three months, furnished foreign house, five rooms, garden. Rent ¥130 monthly, good view. Box 644, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Rent, Rural

VILLAS for summer, Nojiri Lake, furnished, sizes large or small. May be sold on reasonable terms. Apply Tokyo Tatemono K.K., near Yaesuguchi Entrance, Tokyo Station. Tel. Nihonbashi 24-316 to 3165.

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PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults. 10 sen for Children

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Arranged by Mr. S. Yasumoto
5 scenes (Gunkanki Yukutokoro)
2. Dancing — Sword Thief (Tachi Nusubito)
Produced and arranged by Mr. S. Mizuta
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Produced by Mr. H. Utsu

Curtain rises at 5:30 p.m. and twice at 12:30 and 5:30 p.m.;
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JAPANESE TO EXPAND BORNEO'S FISHERIES

Reconstruction Work Already Under Way After British Destruction Tactics

Kazuji Orita, Director of the Borneo Estate of the Borneo Suisan Kaisha (Borneo Marine Products Company), who returned to Japan recently, stated that the fishing bases of Borneo will experience great activity through Japanese post war reconstruction and expansion. His statements were as follows:

"Although the British were feeble in their resistance against the superior might of the Japanese Forces, they committed outrageous acts against the non combattant Japanese fishermen by wantonly destroying fishing vessels and preservation factories. So complete was their work, that reconstruction is being carried out only with great difficulty, but when this task has been ultimately completed, these fisheries which are so rich in stock, will be able to supply all the Japanese demands. Almost all the fishing bases in southern seas were first developed by Japanese toil and labor."

Mr. Orita went on to state that he had been a resident in Borneo for a period of 25 years and that he was among the first pioneers to operate actively in those parts. It was his intention to open fishing ports and send for Japanese fishermen, but at that time the coast fishing industry was closed to foreign nationals. On that account, he started fishing for bonito and tunny with rod and line away from the coast and made Tawau his headquarters. Even to the present day, fishing with rod and line is entirely monopolized by Japanese fishermen.

"The Japanese residents in Borneo number 1,800 in all, and 500 of that number are staff members of the Borneo office. Out of the staff members, 100 women are hands of the preservation factories," he stated "and although they are experiencing difficulties, they are quite lively and well."

In conclusion, he said that it was his wish that a large number of Japanese fishermen should go over to engage in the reconstruction and expansion of the fishing bases which have been worked for so long by Japanese nationals.

AIRCRAFT FUEL PRODUCTION FROM MOLASSES UNDER WAY

Success by Taiwan Sugar Co. In Manufacturing Buthanol From Waste Juices

The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing company has succeeded in experiments for the manufacture of buthanol by utilizing the waste juice of molasses, according to the Asahi this morning, according to Domei.

Experiments reportedly have been carried out for the past few years with a view to producing buthanol as raw material for iso-octane, which is indispensable for the manufacture of high-grade synthetic fuel for aircraft.

On the strength of the first trial success, the company has embarked upon an intermediate trial and is expected to establish in the near future the first large-scale buthanol plant in Taiwan.

OCEAN FISHERY INTERESTS WILL HAVE NEW STRUCTURE

Taiwan Government Also to Promulgate Marine Products Control Ordinance

The program for the consolidation of ocean fishery interests has been in progress for the formalization of a new structure in the marine products industry, according to the Marine Products Control Ordinance, based on the National General Mobilization Law, reports the Yomiuri.

With a view to realizing a new structure perfect in all respects, continues the paper, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino recently invited to his official residence representatives of the leading corporations concerned, including Nichiro Fishery, Japan Marine Products and Hayashi-Kane, for a frank exchange of views in connection with the contemplated consolidation of the numerous fishery interests. As a result of this meeting, the decision to create simultaneously the "Teikoku Suisan Tosei Kaisha" (Imperial Marine Products Control Corporation) and the "Kaiyo Gyogyo Kaisha" (Ocean Fishery Corporation) in course of next August, was reportedly reached.

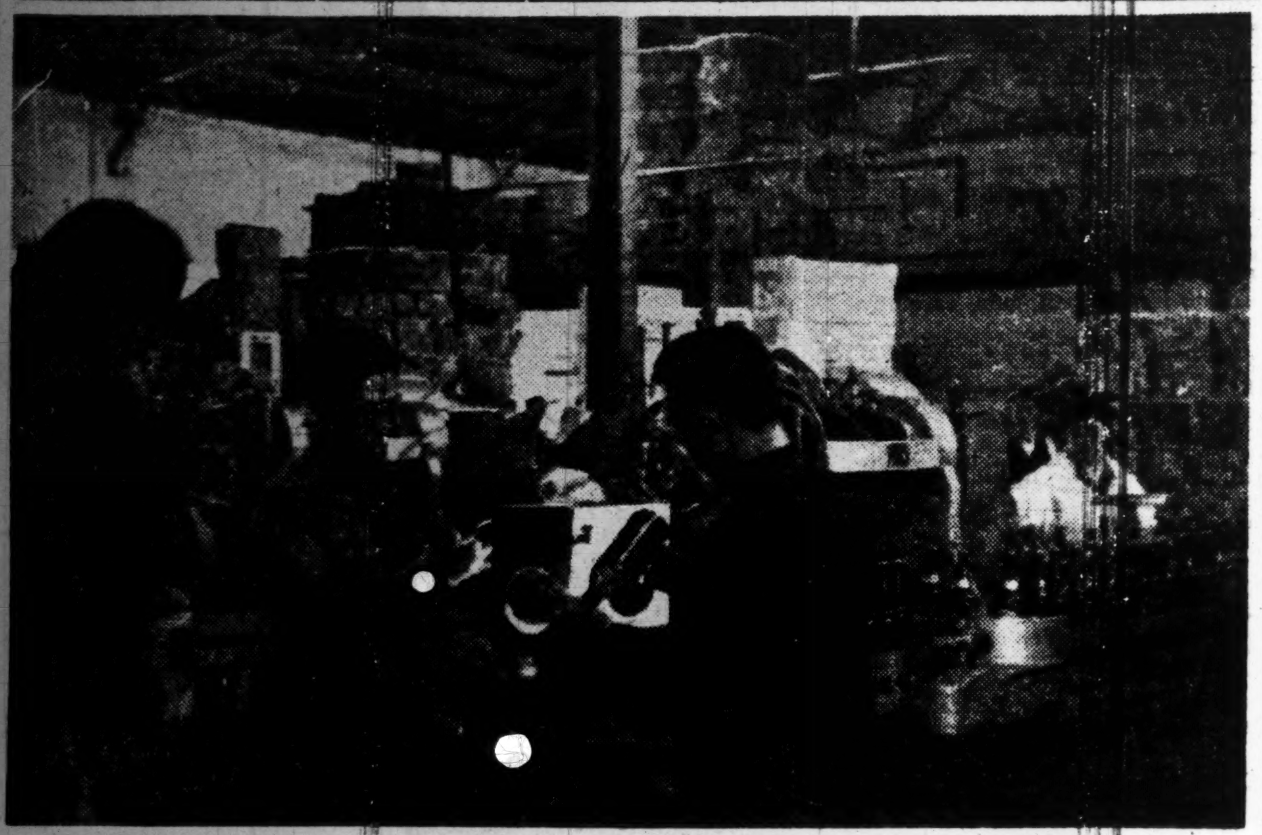
In view of the remarkable extension of our fishing industry along the south-eastern coast of China, and in consonance with a similar program in progress in Japan Proper, the Government-General of Taiwan is contemplating the promulgation of a Marine Products Control Ordinance to apply to those fishery interests which are operating in those waters with their headquarters located in Taiwan.

Bill Clearings

June 17
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	224,362	184,650
Balance	33,667	21,393

Thirst Quenchers for the South



With a great future reasonably entertained in parallel with the ever widening field of her commercial markets, Japan is now busy preparing huge stocks of beer and other cool drinks so as to appease the thirst of the peoples of friendly nations in the tropic zones. Looked upon as a leading producer and exporter of these commodities for many years past, Japan is wide awake to the need of boosting production. The picture shows samples being taken from bottles before undergoing chemical analysis to ensure the chemical purity of the contents.

ELECTRODE INDUSTRY DESTINED TO EXPAND

Manufacture Inseparably Connected With Increase of Coal, Petroleum

Commenting on the unique position the electrode industry occupies in Japan and the great development it is destined to make in the near future, the Oriental Economist (Japanese Edition) states in its recent issue as follows:

"Though its importance is often overlooked by the public, the electrode industry is absolutely indispensable. The industry was started in 1884, with the establishment of the Ozawa Electro-Carbon Manufacturing Company. It was after the establishment of the Tokyo Carbon Works, however, in 1905 that it was placed in a fair way toward a healthy development. The Tokyo Carbon Works, under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Toyoichi Takamatsu, started the operation on a regular basis following the importation of required factory equipment in 1907.

"The Tokai Electrode Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1918 started the production of artificial graphite, which however, did not appear on the market until after the goods of the Japan Carbon Manufacturing Company had been released.

"The outbreak of World War I resulted in the interruption of the supplies from America of electrodes for electric furnaces, and this necessitated Japan's adoption of measures to secure a self-supply. Finally this difficulty was overcome by means of imports of natural graphite from Chosen and Ceylon, and it was following that period that Japan was placed in a position to produce large sized carbon manufactures.

"Under the present situation, the demand for all kinds of carbon manufactures are destined to grow, and among others, there is an acute demand for carbon tubes.

"A brief survey of all matters relating to the supply of raw materials concerned gives us the following:

"Oil, pitch, coke, coal pitch, anthracite, coal, gas cokes, gas retort carbon, tar, pitch etc.

"As observable from the list of raw materials given above, the electrode manufacturing industry is inseparably connected with the increase of coal and petroleum.

"The principal questions awaiting solution by the electrode industry companies is the discovery of the best process of production, as wild as the most effective measures to improve the present methods of manufacture. Apart from such minor articles such as carbon sticks and others, all parties concerned are now conducting experiments on various ways of producing large sized electrodes for use with electric furnaces and electrolytic purposes.

"The last and most important problem relative to the electrode industry lies in the policy of management of production, and the Showa Electrode Industry Works, is attaching prominence to all solutions concerning self-supply, while also others, including the Japan Carbon Manufacturing Company and Tokai Electrode Manufacturing Company are devoting their efforts to meet the general demand.

Manchoukuo Produces Salt

Salt may be mentioned as an important item of the marine resources of Manchoukuo. In spite of the short coast line the country has numerous dry beaches containing salt fields, and as weather conditions are also favorable for the manufacture of salt it is considered a very promising salt-producing district like that of the Kwangtung Leased Territory. The Production of salt in Manchoukuo for the year 1938 amounted to 222,613 metric tons.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.4	Same
N.Y.K., new short-term	96.9	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.20	— .05

ANIMAL LIFE STUDIED IN SOUTHERN REGIONS

Professor of Imperial University Recalls Recent Experiences In Tropic Zones

"The tropic zones covering the larger portion of Greater East Asia, including South China, French Indo-China, Thailand and the East Indies, are stocked with an abundance of wild life of all descriptions," stated Dr. Teizo Ezaki, professor of the Agricultural Department of the Kyushu Imperial University, in his latest article appearing in the Asahi.

Dr. Ezaki, it will be recalled, recently returned from a trip to French Indo-China, where he had been sent by the Education Ministry together with two professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, to prepare for a planned dispatch of a Japanese scientists' expeditionary party to French Indo-China.

Unfolding his rich zoological knowledge of the Southern Regions, Dr. Ezaki disclosed:

"This tropical zone is a sphere of contact of different species of animals, and, due to the absence of large deserts and barren wastes, these animals are thriving exceedingly.

"In addition, there are vast tracts of land on the various islands of the East Indies where no human has ever set foot. Therefore, there can be no doubt as to the wonderful zoological discoveries that will be made in the future, when these areas are fully explored by Japanese," the professor speculated.

Large-Scale Hunting

"What attracts our attention in French Indo-China is the large-scale hunting of wild animals, especially deer and other similar species. Tourists to these spots will see a great many shops selling large caliber guns and also professional guides for these hunting expeditions.

"The areas covering French Indo-China and Malaya are inhabited by an enormous variety of strange animals, and therefore, the scope for hunting is practically unlimited. Such being the case, it will not be long before these specimens will make their debut in the Zoological Gardens in Japan.

"As the skins of various reptiles can be utilized for making shoes, bags and other marketable articles, it will not be long before these manufactures will be commonplace. Huge lizards, snakes and crocodiles are among the reptiles that can be used in this manner," he commented.

"One of the most interesting sights we experienced in French Indo-China were the markets, where we saw numerous species of edible fish sold by natives. Travelers unfamiliar in these parts, would indeed be surprised at the different kinds of edible animals sold and eaten by the natives."

In conclusion, the professor declared, "under the present situation, the investigation of the wild animal life will undoubtedly form one of the keys to the solving of the problem of the wellbeing of the inhabitants of the Southern Regions, as well as a new aquisition of foodstuffs and industrial resources."

POLES TO UNDERGO TECHNICAL TRAINING

Youths to Be Instructed in Various Handicrafts Under German Supervision

Attributing the pitiable conditions witnessed among the Polish people at present to the lack of general and professional knowledge, especially of technical training, in which they are backward, the Nazi authorities stationed there have decided to start wholesale training of the Polish citizens in all lines of handicraft, says the Nikkan Kogyo of Tuesday. In order to execute the plan in view, the Nazi authorities concerned will extend the same system of professional training that has long been enforced with such excellent results in Germany.

As the first step, a professional training school will be opened in Poland to be devoted to the training of 750 Polish youths in various lines of handicraft. Their training is to be conducted under the supervision of several German experts with a view to qualifying them as citizens of a country now standing on the side of the Axis-nations.

RECREATION HOUSES FOR WORKERS ARE PLANNED

Move Is Made to Promote Health of Industrialists in Capital

Moving to promote the health of industrial workers in the capital, "training and recreation houses" are expected to be opened this summer at the seashore and mountainsides for those who toiling in the given atmosphere of factories, are rendering valuable services to the country.

Sponsored jointly by the Tokyo Patriotic Industrial Association and the Metropolitan Police Board, the projected "seashore houses" will be opened at Tanitsu, Chiba Prefecture, while the "mountain houses" are planned to be opened at Okutama, Tokyo Prefecture, and also at Tobihira, Saitama Prefecture, for the two months beginning from July 1.

In the seashore houses, which will accommodate a total of 30,000 industrial workers during the season, guidance is expected to be given them in wrestling, chess, and recitation of poems.

Meanwhile, mass training is scheduled to be given to those who will enjoy their stay at the mountain houses for the benefit of their health.

ALUMINUM OUTPUT BOOST

Factory Control Ordinance to Be Soon in Effect

In view of the urgent need for boosting the production of aluminum, it is contemplated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to apply the Factory Workshop Control Ordinance to about 10 leading aluminum firms, including the Showa Denko, Japan Light Metal, Japan Aluminum, Sumitomo Aluminum, etc. within a day or two, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

The program of the ordinance consists in the duty to be imposed on the eligible mills to submit their quarterly programs for aluminum production, so as to facilitate the supervision and guidance by the officials concerned of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

It is learned that the ordinance which will take effect in the third quarter of this year, will be communicated direct to the local Governors of eligible mills instead of being gazetted, concludes the paper.

SLIGHT REACTION ON EXCHANGE MARKET

Short-term Section Stationary —Small Fluctuations in Minor Wares

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday witnessed a slight reaction to the broad advances scored by the numberous wares in the long-term section Tuesday, the result being that a continued upward Swing was checked by profit-taking transactions by less influential bulls.

A similar trend prevailed particularly in the long-term section inspite of the small range of continued gains in certain wares. Ibigawa Electric Industrial, for example, stepped up by ¥1.00, Ebara Seisakusho by ¥1.90 and its new by ¥1.10.

The short-term section remained stationary as a whole, with but insignificant fluctuations taking place in minor wares.

In sympathy with the dull tone pervading the long-term section, quotations in the shares handled in the spot market were less encouraging than Tuesday.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥136.40, N.Y.K. ¥111.70, its new ¥96.90, Kanebo ¥153.60, its new ¥98.60 and Teikoku Rayon ¥88.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	d .2	67.8	68.4
Do. new (25)	38.3	d .7	38.7	39.2
Kanegafuchi new (25)	99.6	u .2	....	100.1
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	....	....	89.7
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.0	d .9	....	48.7
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	70.4	70.5

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N. Y. K. (50)	111.7	d1.1	111.7	112.7
Do. new (37½)	....	d .7	97.4	98.2
O. S. K. (50)	....	d1.0	98.8	100.0
Do. new (37½)	79.8	d .4	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	86.7	d .4	86.5	87.7
Uraga Dock (50)	98.5	d .6	98.8	98.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.0	d .7	87.2	87.3
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	d .6	76.2	77.0

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
Japan Fat	67.7	d .6	68.1	68.5
Japan Piston Ring	....	d .4	83.3	83.9
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	66.1	d .4	....	67.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	140.5	d .3	....	141.0
Furukawa Industly	128.6	d1.3	129.3	129.9
Japan Nickel	45.7	d .4	46.6	46.6
Japan Automobile Ind.	74.6	d .2	74.6	75.4
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	66.6	d1.2	67.2	68.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	89.5	d .1	89.7	90.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.30	107.30	107.30	107.30
Second 5%	107.20	107.20	107.20	107.20
First 4%	103.10	203.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock. new	136.2	136.5	136.2	136.4
N. Y. K., old	111.8	111.8	111.5	111.5
N. Y. K., new	96.8	96.9	95.7	96.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	153.6	153.6	153.6
Do. new	98.3	98.5	98.3	98.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	88.7	88.7	88.7	98.9
Osaka Stock. new	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.1
Japan Steel Tube	72.7	72.8	72.7	72.7
Japan Oil	82.5	82.4	82.2	82.4
S. M. Railway	71.1	....	....	71.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3
Hitachi Works	76.1	76.1	76.0	76.0
Japan Mining	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.4
Manchurian Ind.	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1

GENERAL SUGAR RISE SEEN

All Production Centers Up, With Exception of South Seas

A general increase in the production of sugar in all producing centers with the lone exception of the South Seas Mandated Islands for the 1941-42 sugar year was reported by the Japan Sugar Association today.

The 1941-42 sugar production, totaling 19,828,679 piculs and representing an increase of 4,653,852 piculs as compared with the production in the preceding sugar year, is divided as follows:

Japan's Production of Sugar
1941-42 Sugar Year
(In Piculs)

Producing Centers	1941-42	Increase over receding Sugar Year
Taiwan	18,066,848	4,735,490
South Sea Islands	785,657	202,400
Okinawa	344,480	24,400
Dattojima	89,057	5,995
Hokkaido and Karafuto	542,637	92,751
Total	19,828,679	4,653,832

Japan's Sugar Production
1936-1942

Sugar Year	Production (Piculs)
1941-42	19,828,679
1940-41	15,174,847
1939-40	20,282,745
1938-39	25,405,130
1937-38	18,576,834
1936-37	18,540,803

MATCHES UNDER CONTROL

Japan Match Company Formed Today Capitalized at ¥1,500,000

To exercise exclusive control over export matches, the Japan Match Company was formally established today with an inaugural meeting held at the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, states Domei.

The new company, which is capitalized at ¥1,500,000, is participated in by 122 concerns, including 94 companies engaged in the export of matches to third countries and 28 firms exporting to yen-bloc markets.

NEW E. ASIA BONDS ISSUED

Put on Market on Monday; Aggregate $500,000,000

New Greater East Asia war bonds aggregating $500,000,000 were issued Monday, under-written by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan, according to Domei.

The new war bonds, which are redeemable within 17 years, carry an interest rate of 3.5 per cent per annum.

Rapid Reconstruction of Malay Peninsula Now Seen Under Japanese Administration

Reconstruction of the Malay Peninsula having made rapid progress in all fields, the development of the tin, rubber and manganese industries has now been put on the right track, reports the International Economic Weekly in its latest issue.

Rubber and tin are the representative products of the Malay Peninsula which produces the greater portion of the entire world's production of these key materials, and considering the fact that the current World War is a war for natural resources, it is most imperative that the development of war resources be pushed preferentially at all costs, asserts the periodical.

The International Economic Weekly says, "Rubber is in great demand both in peacetime and wartime, and in view of the great possibilities of the current war going to be an enduring contest of attrition, rubber is absolutely required. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, approximately 600,000 tons of rubber was produced in the Malay Peninsula annually, of which 50 per cent was exported to Britain and the United States.

"Rubber is produced throughout the length and breadth of the Malay Peninsula, but the greatest portion of it is being produced in Johore and Selangor. Of all the rubber plantations and factories, those in the south of Ipo have suffered damage more or less on account of the war, but apparently there is no need to worry for meeting the requirements of this year and next. The problem now confronting us is how to regulate the production of rubber in the future.

Association Organized

"The Japanese Military Administration has already had a Rubber Control Association organized in the Malay Peninsula, and 50 representative members of the Association came to Shonan Island on May 1, and are now showing activities. This Association is entrusted by the Japanese Military Administration with the entire management of the rubber industry, and the entire membership of the Association consists of the large concerns and trading corporations who had been handling rubber since before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The members are now making concrete preparations for the development of the rubber industry and are at the same time tackling the food problem for the laborers working on the rubber plantations and other problems.

"Prior to the outbreak of the war the Malay Peninsula was producing 60,000 tons of tin annually, 60 per cent of which was exported to the United States. The chief tin producing districts are in the Perak State. When taking flight the enemy destroyed dredgers and other machines, but the demands of this year and next can be well met. Great activities have already been started in the Perak State for the development of the tin industry, and out of the 70 dredgers that were being used in the State, 40 dredgers are expected to be operated very shortly.

"The tin producing area is in the western part of the peninsula but it will be necessary in the future to explore the rich mines in the north and east. Already some of them have been prospected, and it has been found that those that can be easily worked are still remaining untapped.

Tin Smelting

"In the past smelting of tin was done by Chinese settlers, and immediately before the outbreak of the war almost 90 per cent of tin was being sent to the great smelting works in Singapore and Penang. These smelting works were also smelting tin ores excavated not only in the peninsula, but those imported from Banka Island of the East Indies, Billiton Island, Sumatra, Thailand and French Indo China, the latter quantity of which reached roughly 25,000 tons. Approximately 60 per cent of the products of these smelting works was being exported to the United States.

"Although the British forces played havoc with the smelting works in Shonan Island, the smelting works in Penang received little damage on account of the very swift advance of the Japanese Forces, and with the rapid progress of the repair work, an expansion of the works is now being formulated. In fact, the foundation work for a new reverberatory furnace has already been started.

"The Penang Smelting Works is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, but Britain was deliberately checking the efficiency of the works. However, as a result of the minute investigations made by Japanese experts, the real capacity of the works has been ascertained, which will more than amply fill all requirements, without the aid of the smelting works in Shonan Island, for some time to come. Mitsubishi Mining Corporation and Toyo Mining Corporation have already been designated as smelting agents for tin produced in the southern regions.

Iron Industry

"The iron industry in the Malay Peninsula is practically monopolized by Japanese, chief among them being the Ishihara Sangyo Corporation, Iizuka Sangyo, Nippon Mining Corporation and the Nanyo Iron Works. It is anticipated that the importance of the development of iron mining in East Asia will be attached to Hainan Island, but insofar as Ishihara Sangyo is concerned, they are devoting their whole energy to the Malay Peninsula.

"The iron deposits in the Malay Peninsula is estimated at 200,000,000 metric tons. The production of iron prior to the war amounted to 1,940,000 metric tons, the greater portion of which was being shipped to Japan. When fleeing from Johore, the enemy destroyed all the mining machinery of the Ishihara Sangyo, but there are enough stocks to meet the requirements of the present year.

"Manganese which is absolutely necessary for the production of iron is being produced by Japanese entrepreneurs in Kelantan and Terranuga states, the annual production of which reaches 215,000 metric tons, and this industry has a very bright future ahead.

"With Johore as the center, bauxite deposits in the peninsula are said to be boundless, and as a matter of fact bauxite was used for the foundation of the pavement of roads from Singapore to Johore. The annual production reaches 80,000 metric tons. The Ishihara Sangyo Corporation has already started drilling, and a new bauxite belt in the southern part of the peninsula is now receiving the attention of the Ishihara Sangyo, especially in view of the shipping facilities, and more investigations that are now being made along with boring.

(To Be Continued)

PHILIPPINES' FUTURE BRIGHT UNDER JAPAN'S GUIDANCE

Development of Hidden Resources Awaiting Our Exploration, Says Ishiwara

"Underground resources of the Philippines are destined to have a bright future of development" were the first words of Shizaburo Ishiwara, Director of the Ishiwara Industrial Company, at a press interview at Moji on Monday, after arriving back from a four months' tour of inspection of that country, says the Hochi in its Tuesday issue. The following is the gist of Mr. Ishiwara's opinions:

"The future development of the hidden resources of the Philippines is very hopeful. Copper ore, which is greatly needed over here, is found in great quantities throughout Luzon Island awaiting Japan's exploration. Chrome from the Philippines is perhaps of the finest quality in the world. Iron deposits there are practically inexhaustible.

"Of the 12 copper mines existing in Luzon Island, only two are in operation just now, and the rest are almost untouched. After all the necessary fundamental steps are taken, these mines should also yield vast supplies.

"George Vargas, Mayor of Manila, and other authorities concerned, are exercising constant efforts for the speedy rehabilitation of the native regions under our guidance and instruction," he concluded.

New Experimental Radiator

Manufacture for experimental purposes having been completed on a small-sized high performance radiator of aluminum, at the Aeronautical Research Institute in Tokyo, Jinichi Nishiwaki and Tsuneo Kawaguchi, engineers of the institute stated above, who have been directly responsible for the invention of the new type radiator, are expected to publicize its characteristic features at the 4th regular lecture meeting of various people concerned, says the Nikkan Kogyo in Tuesday's issue. The two engineers will speak about the capacity of the radiator in comparison with the other types at present installed in various kinds of aircraft.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1942

The Bangkok Congress

A plenary session of the Indian Independence League was held at the Royal theatre in Bangkok on Monday, attended by over 100 Indian delegates from Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Malaya, Shonan Island, Borneo, Java, the Philippines and other places. There were also present, besides Mr. Teiji Tsubokami, the Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, the German and the Italian Ministers, and these diplomats spoke in ardent support of the Indian independence movement. It is certainly very significant that such a meeting was held at Bangkok in East Asia at a time when the position of Britain in East Asia has been completely undermined in the sequel to the development of the War of Greater East Asia and British domination of India is on the brink of collapse.

The Indian Independence League has decided to establish its headquarters at Bangkok and to develop the Indian independence movement vigorously through close collaboration with all its branches in East Asia. One prominent feature of the League is that it represents a Union to which men of all political factions and religious faiths are affiliated. It is, indeed, unprecedented in the history of the Indian independence movement that a unified front has been formed by Indians irrespective of party and religious distinctions. That such a big Union has been brought into existence argues that the Indian independence movement has made a new and big advance.

The belief obtained among many people for a long time that India lacked internal unity, but what appeared to be internal disunity was an unnatural state of affairs brought about by the policy of causing dissensions which was consistently pursued by Britain. The British authorities attempted to paralyze the Indian independence movement by diverting the attention of the Indian populace from political to religious problems. They deliberately misrepresented the Indian national movement for the acquisition of independence and freedom as a movement launched and carried on by a certain religious sect for the expansion of its influence, and accordingly brought pressure to bear on it in the specious name of protecting the minority rights.

Whereas, in Europe, the mention of majority or minority elements implies racial antagonism, it is not so in India, where it refers exclusively to religions. Although the Indian people embrace different religious faiths, they are the same racially. If, therefore, there does exist a conflict of interests among the Indians, it is simply of a character either regional or religious. Where the interests of the Indians as a race are involved, they are capable of forming themselves into a big Union, in disregard of their regional or religious antagonism. As a matter of fact, subsequently to World War No. 1, things in India have been moving in the direction of the formation of a united front among all classes for the vigorous pursuit of the independence movement, in the face of all kinds of interference offered by the British authorities, and now a big Union of Indians in East Asia has finally been organized through the formation of the Indian Independence League.

One noteworthy fact in connection with the Bangkok Congress is that Japan and other Axis Powers caused their Ambassador and Ministers to attend the meeting and give words of support and encouragement. This fact demonstrates that the Indian independence movement has the support of Japan, Germany and Italy. In the course of his message of congratulation to the Congress, General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, stated that "I take delight in being able to say that I have convinced myself that the present Congress is an embodiment of Indian opinion in East Asia." He further declared that "I swear to the Congress that the Japanese Empire is prepared to back the movement for independence for India which is the aim of the present Congress." By enlisting the support of the Axis Powers, the Indian independence movement has assumed worldwide dimensions. India is no longer an isolated entity. It is a country which is working strenuously for the overthrow of British imperialism through close collaboration with the Axis Powers who are devoted to the establishment of a new world order.

Britain who failed in the negotiations with India conducted recently through Sir Stafford Cripps has now dispatched the Duke of Gloucester to India in order to placate the discontented, but his present visit is exciting no interest among the Indian people. This is quite proper and as it should be, for the Indian people who rejected Sir Stafford Cripps' proposals in their entirety are not looking for any present whatever from Britain. In fact, the compromise plan produced by Sir Stafford embodied the maximum of the "concessions" which Imperialist Britain could make to India. Judging both from the latest developments of the international situation and from the trends of internal conditions in India, the independence of India is irresistible. The leaders of the Indian independence movement are unanimous in demanding the withdrawal of the British forces from India and the severance of all connection with Britain.

We feel confident that after the present Bangkok Congress, the Indian independence movement will go forward markedly under unified leadership and we consequently look forward with high expectations to the success of this movement.

Characteristics of Indian Art

While Indian works evoke aesthetic experience when beheld by alien eyes, Indian and European art are not identical in kind the intention is different. Nor is there identity of method. In its main development, sculpture and architecture, Indian art was not produced with a view to aesthetic experience, nor even regarded as "art." Images, in particular, were not regarded as works of art but as means (sadhana) of edification.

An image is a piece of apparatus (yantra) employed in personal devotions, the object of which is an identification in consciousness of worshipper and deity. In the words of a well-known text, the deity can only be worshipped (in spirit and in truth) in so far as the worshipper becomes the deity. For this spiritual exercise yantras of two kinds are employed, one purely geometrical and linear, the other three-dimensional and more or less anthropomorphic or theriomorphic. Both types are alike in kind; both are equally externalisations of mental visions evoked in dhyana with a view to samadhi.

The obtaining of this mental visualization (which is more essential than its material realization) is a process of yoga.

Such a visualization differs from those present in normal vision: it is more vivid; it fills the whole field of view; all parts are equally and simultaneously present; the relation of these parts is not organic, nor on the other hand accidental, but ideally determined; such an image can only represent a condition of being, or to use a more strictly Indian term, a type of activity.

Such an image is not a memory image, which is the foundation of all realistic art, inasmuch as time passes between the moment of vision and that of execution.

What may at first sight look like the observation of nature at Amaravati or Ajanta, is simply the most vital and the most felt part of Indian art, where the worshipper attains the most complete samadhi, the artist is most completely and literally identified with his subject. Critically examined, this art reveals no knowledge of anatomy, but rather a deep understanding of life, of emotion, and of the language of gesture, long codified in the Natya Sastra. Nor are its themes confined to those set forth in terms of human life; side by side with these are dogmatic and mythological forms unparalleled in nature.

Cebu Municipality Described

Cebu is a municipality (with administration center and 79 barrios or districts), a port of entry and the capital of the province and island of Cebu, the most densely populated province of the Philippine Islands. The surrounding country, which is level and fertile, is connected with other parts of the island by good motor roads. Cebu is the chief point on the railway which runs along the east coast of the island. The port, formed by the northwest shore of the island of Mactan, is well protected from violent winds, and in front of it stands a picturesque Spanish fort. The streets are wide and regularly laid out. Cebu has an episcopal see, and the palace of the bishop, although small, is widely known for its interior decorations. The Augustinian church is famous for its so-called miraculous image of the Santo Nino, which dates from the time of Magellan's expedition. The Cathedral was finished toward the end of the 18th century.

A Year Ago Today

June 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Symbolizing the firm collaboration between Japan and China, the historic meeting of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China with Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress took place at the Imperial Palace this morning.

* * *

The negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies came to an abrupt end today. It was formally announced by the Board of Information that the Japanese Government was dissatisfied with the contents of the reply made by the Dutch on June 6.

The negotiations between Japan and the N.E.I. covered the questions of acquiring materials and goods, the promotion of general trade relations, the entry of Japanese into the N.E.I., the pursuit of occupations, the investments in the enterprises, shipping, aviation, and communications, rights which other third Powers enjoy in the island. The requests of the Japanese Government, as the spokesman of the Board of Information stated, were very reasonable.

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Speaking on the first anniversary of his assumption of leadership of France, Premier Henri P. Petain in a radio broadcast appealed to the French people for confidence, declaring that they "neither have been sold out nor betrayed." Premier Petain described the situation of France at the present time as better than a year ago but warned that many trials were still ahead.

GENERAL KUROKI'S VICTORIES IN RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR TOLD

Commander Endeared Himself to Soldiers by Kind And Considerate Acts and by Brilliant Leadership

In January, 1904, an office of war councillor was first instituted in Japan and three army officers, General Michitsura Nozu, General Tamemoto Kuroki (later Count) and General Yasutaka Oku, were appointed to assume this post.

The relation between Japan and Russia at that time was very pressing and this step was generally believed as one of the preparations before declaring war on the latter. It was also clear that once the mobilization order was given, one of the trio would be selected to lead the First Army against the Russian forces.

Russia, then, however, occupied one-seventh of the area in the world and its size was seven to eight times that of Japan. Moreover, the country, having no defeats chalked up on its record, was the strongest in the world, particularly its army, so that even Britain and Germany would have thought twice in warring with this country.

General Kuroki Chosen

It has been an acknowledged fact that the result of the initial encounter would have a considerable bearing on the morale of the whole army in the subsequent battles and consequently, one small mistake in the selection of the Commander-in-Chief would have meant the rise or fall of the Japanese Empire. Following a serious deliberation, the Emperor Meiji concluded that General Kuroki was the very man for this mission and personally appointed him the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to Russia.

At the end of the Sino-Japanese War, Russia, Germany and France intervened and forced Japan to return Liaotung Peninsula which it took away from China. However, Russia turned around and leased the territory for 99 years, building railways and stationing troops.

Japan was far from satisfied with the policy thus taken, but since the country was considerably weakened through war with China, it decided to overlook the matter if the Russians stopped at Manchoukuo. Repeated negotiations proved of no avail so that Japan finally appealed to force of arms.

Take Chiulienchcng

The First Army under the command of General Kuroki landed at Jinsen and Chinnampo on February 10 when an Imperial Rescript for the declaration of war was proclaimed, and smashing through the enemy defense lines at Keijo, Heijo, Teishu and other places, arrived on the banks of the Yalu by the middle of April.

The enemy fortress at Chiulienchcng, at the other side of the Yalu River, had a natural river protection at the front, towering mountain at the back and moreover, it bristled with battery positions, and was called the most formidable and impregnable fortress in the whole of Chosen or Manchuria.

A general offensive against the enemy was set for May 1, but on the night of April 30, dark clouds were hovering over the entire region and as the zero hour approached, the weather condition turned worse.

Sky Clears

By the grace of Heaven, however, the sky had cleared and even stars were twinkling by 3 a.m., the stipulated hour on which the Japanese Forces were to cross the river in their advance to the enemy position.

In the morning, Major-General Fujii, Chief of the Staff, visited General Kuroki in his tent and said:

"There is one big favor I want to ask and that is for our Commander-in-Chief to look the other way while the fighting is going on."

"This is the first encounter with the Russians," Major-General Fujii continued, "and the staff officers might be irritated to see changes in the expression of the Commander-in-Chief during the progress of the battle. If such an occasion arose, it would naturally upset the strategy, causing perhaps unexpected consequences."

"Say, what is this, a game of hide and seek?" General Kuroki said, but good-naturedly agreed and turning away from the front where severe fighting was now going on, he started, smoking a cigar.

Quite contrary to the Russian expectation, the Japanese Forces had a total of 72 field guns and 20 additional howitzers which started barking simultaneously. The gates of the strong enemy fortress were blasted and the walls crumbled before the incessant firing and in one single day, the Chiulienchcng fortress was completely occupied.

Calm as Ever

When Major-General Fujii reached the side of General Kuroki to report the overwhelming success, the latter was in the same position as he left him, still puffing away at his cigar.

Subsequent victories scored by this competent General had won him international fame and the name of General Kuroki spread to the farthest point in Europe and to the America continent. It was about this time that a rumor gained ground to the effect that a certain French general was leading the Japanese Forces, but this was absolutely absurd, particularly when France at that time was an ally of Russia.

After the occupation of the Fenghuangcheng fortress, the lightning advance of General Kuroki's forces was temporarily slowed down in order to wait for ammunition and provisions as well as to establish a liaison with the other units. While steps were being taken for these measures, General Kuroki made it a habit to go horse-back riding around the fairly intact fortress which was abandoned by the enemy without any resistance, to speak of.

One day, when General Kuroki returned from one of these rides, he was surprised to see a pair of beautiful vase with pictures of plum, chrysanthemum, orchid and bamboo painted in gold carefully laid on his desk.

Asked if this was included among the trophies, Colonal Isezaki replied: "The vase was well packed and had a tag on which was written the name and address of General Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropatkin, indicating that this was meant to be a present for the Russian general."

"Does that mean that the vase is a personal property of General Kuropatkin?" asked General Kuroki.

"Well, I really don't know," the Colonel replied, "because from all indications, General Kuropatkin has never been here before. It is possible, however, that some one living here or some of the Russian officers or men, had packed them with a view to sending them to the General."

"If that's the case, we must take good care of the vase. We might even send them back to the addressee. You see, they must be considered personal effects and not trophies of war.

"It would be a different matter if the ownership is unknown, but the tag tells us in black and white to whom they are to be sent. Will you find out who was the sender and how the package came to be found here?"

General Kuropatkin, it was disclosed, came to Japan a year before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, and was given a very cordial welcome, having been given a privilege even to attend a military review held at the Aoyama parade ground. He understood the strength of the Japanese Forces fully and said; "Insofar as the problems in the Far East is concerned, Russia should never have Japan as an enemy. On the contrary, we must cooperate with Japan and accomplish the great Russian ambition in East Asia." Such being the case, the Japanese officers and men, even in the midst of a war, did not harbor a deep hatred toward the Russian general.

Sender Found

Later, when investigation was conducted by Colonel Isazaki, it was revealed that the vases as was expected, were meant to be a present for General Kuropatkin from a certain greedy Korean living in Wiju, who thought that once Japan clashed with Russia, the latter would naturally win. In preparation for such an event, he purchased a pair of priceless vase from a Chinese and entrusted it to a Russian general in Chiulienchcng to be forwarded to General Kuropatkin.

Carefully noting how the vase came to be in possession of the Japanese Forces in a letter, General Kuroki, after discussing ways and means of sending it to the Russian general, decided finally to entrust this task to a Chinese army officer.

Having completed all preparations following the reduction of Fenghuangcheng fortress, the First Army continued its crushing advance again and occupied one vantage point after another, finally bringing pressure to the enemy defense line at Liaoyang toward the latter part of June.

Kuropatkin Thanks Kuroki

Just about this time, the Chinese messenger who took the vase to General Kuropatkin returned saefly with a letter to General Kuroki. It read, in substance, to the following effect:

"At the time of my visit to your country, when peace and good-will still prevailed between our two countries, I was accorded a warm welcome and the friendliest treatment from your Government officials as well as those in the public.

"Even in the midst of a war, you have taken the trouble to forward the vases to me which, you may rest assured, are a source of deep appreciation.

"Unfortunately, our forces have met with a series of setbacks so far, but I feel neither regret nor shame for defeats as we are waging war with a nation whose people have a deep sense of kindness and sublime spirit."

In preparation for the famous Battle of Liaoyang, the Russians reportedly had mustered 200,000 troops, but actually, the number of men was approximately 10 per cent more than this figure. The Japanese Forces, numerically, were much inferior for the aggregate number of men was only 130,000.

General Kuropatkin, it was believed, thought that even the Japanese Forces will be crushed with an overwhelming army, and decided to launch a general offensive to avenge all the past reverses.

Rear Attack

The mission of the First Army was to cross the Taitsu River immediately and get around to the enemy's rear at Liaoyang, thus cutting off a means of escape and simultaneously, bringing pressure on the Russians to cause internal confusion.

For this purpose, however, General Kuroki did not have sufficient men so that he asked for more troops but this request was denied. Meanwhile, the enemy was offering a stubborn resistance and the war situation was not too favorable. Even in such a predicament, however, General Kuroki showed no sign whatsoever of excitement, maintaining a cool attitude all along. The strongly fortified position was finally taken after a big push.

General Kuroki further distinguished himself in the subsequence battles at Shaho, Mukden, etc., and when he returned triumphantly to Japan, the entire nation hailed him as one of the greatest heroes of the Russo-Japanese War and waited for the day when he might be promoted in rank to a Field Marshal. Much to the people's regret, however, he was placed in the reserve list in order to maintain a balance in the influence between the Satsuma and Choshu clans, and this supreme title was given to General Count Masatake Terauchi.

The American Bubble Bursts

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Racial Strength of Japan

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

If we call up the memory of our childhood days, most of us will remember, not perhaps without a heart-ache of remorse, how our parents had been vigilantly solicitous about our playmates and companions. We were told, many of us will remember, not to associate too much with very poor boys, dirty of face and clothes, or with sons of very rich persons, especially of the mercantile rich, who had the habit of spending money freely, nor to mingle too much with very older or very younger children or with girls. Not that they were bad—they were all right in their way, and some of them models of what boys and girls should be—but why should you go out of your way to make friends with children so different from you in age, station, or condition of life, when so many good friends could be found among children of your own age and station?

There is something poignant in parental solicitude about the companions of young children. Experience teaches us, often at a dear price, that the influence left upon young persons' tender minds by companions who widely differ from them in age, habits of thought, manners, etc., is not salutary: it works on their minds as rare alien food or spicy drink does—delicious or stimulating, no doubt, but far from being wholesome.

Same with Nations

May we not say something similar about the contact between two cultures or civilizations, very different in origin, growth or in type, when brought about too suddenly, or sustained in an excessive degree? Nothing but good can result from such contact when the nations concerned have known one another for long, or both have attained an adulthood of culture, their respective national or racial characters solidly formed. But if it happens—as it happened to Japan 70 years ago—the country is suddenly plunged into the world intercourse out of complete domestic seclusion of over two centuries, then the shock of contact must be very great, and its consequence might have proved fatal, as the late Herbert Spencer had prophesied it would, but for the deeply-rooted racial strength of the Japanese.

It reminds us of the hero in Bunyan who has barely succeeded in conquering the temptations of Vanity Fair only to find himself in gloomy captivity. It is lucky that he has escaped with a short, if painful, term of imprisonment, without losing his soul. Something similar has happened in the new "progress" of Japan; she had fallen a prey for a short time to the noxious influence of Western morality or immorality, but had been able, thanks to her innate strength derived from her ancestors, to keep her soul intact.

Warning

From the beginning of Japan's contact with the West, the voice of warning, or the counsel of prudential conservatism was heard, and the same voice has been speaking ever since. Just before the Restoration the patriotic motto of the whole nation ran: "Out with foreigners and vindicate the rightful Sovereign!" Even after the Meiji Government made a volte-face, adopting the all-out Westernization policy, the conservative voice, though nearly drowned in the babel of new construction after Western models, was audible enough, and it grew in volume and distinctness as the tempo of Westernization grew and alarming signs of danger became all too evident.

Like Borrowed Plumage

Some "Liberals" at home declared there is no reason why Japan should not continue to learn from the West, if she has already found so much in it that is profitable. The answer to such protest is that there is no harm indeed in learning, but that harm does come from blind emulation or wholesale adoption of that which is not suitable to the country. Outward trappings of foreign culture no less than outward foreign manners and customs, if copied without discrimination, will be like borrowed plumage or cut flowers stuck in one's cap; they look fine for a brief hour or two, but will presently be plucked or shrivel up because they are not vitally related to one's inner life or strength.

Flowers found in the field may best be admired where they grow, having roots in their own soil, but it is a question whether they will thrive as well, if taken from their mother earth and removed to an alien soil. If happily the soil they are transplanted to proves fit for them, all is well, but such is not always or universally the case. Generally a long time of test or slow and painful experiment is needed before satisfactory acclimatization is effected or the plant may flourish in the new ground. Every experienced gardener tells us that an old or feeble tree can seldom survive if it were suddenly removed to a new place, and that even a young vigorous one, if too often moved from one place to another,

(Continued on Page 4)

COMPLETE DETERIORATION SEEN IN ALLIED FRONT IN EAST ASIA

Roosevelt's Prestige in International Affairs Lost Through Series of Blunders

The Allied front in the Pacific area completely deteriorated when the Allied fleet received a fatal wound in the recent naval battle in the Coral Sea and when the Allied troops were smashed to pieces in the Burma campaign. The total collapse of the Allied morale in the Southwestern Pacific is largely attributed to the lack of unity and coordination in the high command and to the ill-disciplined commanders-in-chief who were ignorant of the latest methods of modern warfare.

Recently Major-General Joseph Stillwell, American commander of the Allied troops in Burma, made a a narrow escape from the far-advancing Japanese Forces. In this connection, it is recalled General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Philippines, also fled from the Bataan peninsula to Australia. It cannot be sheer coincidence that American commanders hurriedly took to flight in desertion of their troops when they were confronted with a serious threat, a threat to their own life.

Glorified Generals

But the American authorities hastily glorified these run-away generals into Allied as well as national heroes: they did this, of course, with the hope of not only camouflaging the serious blunders they had made in the conduct of war policy but putting a smoke screen over the tactical mistakes these defeated generals had committed.

What the American and British authorities in Washington are doing and saying nowadays is designed to bolster the fast-declining morale of their fighting services as well as the people on the home front. Washington and London war-mongers are conscious that a series of catastrophic Allied reverses has produced a seriously unfavorable effect on their Allies as well as on neutral nations. For every Allied attempt to turn the adverse tide of the war in their favor ended in failure.

Now let us look back on the past, and see what the Allied leaders, especially Mr. Roosevelt, have done to promote the interest of their own country and their own political ambitions at the expense of other nations. It may be noted that the so-called Allied "victories" were achieved by trickery and intrigues. Greenland was occupied by the American forces at the expense of Denmark. Iceland was taken over by the Anglo-American troops for the cause of the Allied nations.

Unjustifiable Attacks

Since the hostilities started in the Pacific area the Allied forces occupied Portuguese Timor which the British grabbed and held until the Japanese Forces kicked them out. For no justifiable reason, the Allies forced their way into French Madagascar despite a vigorous protest from the Vichy Government. In other words, whenever the Allies suffer a bodily blow on some strategically vital front which cannot be covered up by their propaganda effort, they create a "victory" in violation of neutral territory and try to pump a little enthusiasm into their people behind the lines. The Allied war leaders have no pity or sympathy for the neutral countries which are forced to foot their bill.

No More Prestige

There was a time when Mr. Roosevelt's voice carried a lot of weight in international affairs, but in the past five months, his prestige and influence dwindled to almost nothing not only in Europe and East Asia but in South America as well. And nothing could make this clearer then India's rejection of Mr. Roosevelt's offer to mediate the recent Anglo American negotiations in New Delhi, Marshal Henry Philippe Petain's categorical refusal to accept the American dictate to France with reference to M. Piere Laval's return to the French cabinet, and the neutral attitude of Argentina and Chile which have remained aloof from the anti Axis camp of the Western Hemisphere. These incidents and states of affairs candidly reveal how little Mr. Roosevelt rates in wartime world politics, and he is still smarting under the sting of those shameful and insulting rebuffs.

Mr. Roosevelt should feel extremely sorry over this turn of recent events. There were days when he had influence in East Asia and Europe. William C. Bullitt, former American ambassador to France was quite a figure in the French Foreign Office, but Admiral William Leahy, his successor, cut no such figure. Colonel William J. Donovan, Mr. Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Balkans, took a few Rooseveltian promises along with him and talked Jugoslavia and Greece into the ravages of the total war and national extinction.

F.D.R. Offer Turned Down

Recently Mr. Roosevelt hit a snag when he sent Colonel Louis Johnson to New Delhi to try to wheedle the Indians into fighting a good fight for the American war-mongers, British imperialism, and the continued subjugation of the three hundred and fifty million Indian people. The Indian leaders turned down Mr. Roosevelt's offer without a second thought.

To China, Mr. Roosevelt dispatched Major-General Joseph Stillwell in a desperate effort to keep the fast-crumbling Allied front in East Asia. But the task was too much for Mr. Stillwell: he sneaked out of his headquarters under cover of darkness and took refuge in India while his troops were fighting for their dear lives. The same was true with General Douglas MacArthur who is almost a nervous wreck in Canberra because Australian generals and ranking officers are reluctant to take orders from him.

Worst of all, since the Coral Sea battle, Australia has been turned into another Bataan peninsula which was a completely beleaguered fortress until it finally fell into Japanese hands. In other words, Mr. Roosevelt's prestige and influence is canned goods in Australia. They exist, but they are not tangible even in Australia.

We repeat that Australia is a second Bataan peninsula and when she falls, the Allied front in the Southwestern Pacific will be gone forever. And with it goes Mr. Roosevelt's ambition for world hegemony.